

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For MARCH, 1759.

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a beautiful and accurate MAP of the CARIBBEE ISLANDS, distinguished according to the several POWERS to which they belong; and a correct MAP of the ISLAND of GUADALOUPE, finely engraved by KITCHEN.

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T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For MARCH, 1759.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

THERE never was, I will venture to say, any matter or subject more fully treated on, or with stronger and more clear reasons vindicated, than that of our taking Dutch vessels of French property; it hath been to the thorough conviction of every mortal, that if the Dutch ever by any treaties with this kingdom, strange liberty of assisting our enemies they have forfeited it by their first breaking those treaties: But it hath, indeed been proved, beyond all reply, that the Dutch never had, nor possibly can have the liberty of so assisting our enemies and be, at the same time, a neutral, much less continue to be in strict friendship and good alliance with this

any power assist our enemies to us, and yet be neutral? Doth it contradict common sense? Would allowing them to give our enemies such assistance be repugnant to the nature, self-defence? And doth the law of nations absolutely forbid assistance, and declare, that an enemy's property may be seized in any vessel, and taken as good and lawful prize. And have not the Dutch themselves fully acknowledged that their vessels, of French property, are, when taken as lawful prizes, by the many contrived false papers, and pretences, they made use of to cover such property being known, and found out to be

of these Dutch French vessels, taken by our men of war, and some of them have, on evident evidence, been condemned, as lawful prizes by our court of Admiralty: But tho' such vessels have, on the most and most impartial trials, been

condemned, yet none of them have hitherto been delivered up to the use and benefit of their captors; and why? There are it seems amongst us, some English-Dutch advocates, insurers perhaps, who strive all in their power to prevent the confiscation of such vessels, and to get their condemnation revoked: For have not these English-Dutchmen appealed on the behalf of all such condemned vessels? And with what view or to what end or purpose? Is it to protract time that the cargoes of such vessels may decay and spoil, or is it to put the captors to expence, and keep them as long as possible from reaping the benefit of their just prizes: Or, is it to be supposed, that our court of Admiralty have wrongfully condemned such cargoes? Or can any man suppose, that though they are rightly condemned, the lords of appeal may, nevertheless, release them? No, it is not to be supposed; nor will their confiscation be, I dare say, any longer delayed.

The delay, that hath already been in confiscating such vessels, hath, in my humble opinion, been very detrimental to this nation; it hath not only discouraged our privateers, and almost put an end to our privateering, but given encouragement to the Dutch, and made them proceed further in assisting our enemies, than they would otherwise have done. Had we proceeded with resolution and dispatch in confiscating such vessels, the Dutch would not, I am persuaded, have gone such lengths, and behaved so much like avowed enemies, as to grant passports and other Dutch papers to French vessels, to cover them and make them pass for Dutch property.

Such behaviour of the Dutch calls aloud for immediate resolution, and national resentment; for by such proceedings, they do this nation infinitely more damage, than if they were at open war against it: A false treacherous friend is ever much worse than an open declared enemy. By

such proceedings, the commerce of France will be secure, whilst ours will be harassed more than ever by their privateers : Indeed, I cannot look upon such a step in the Dutch, but as a manifest declaration of war against Great-Britain, nor think, but we should take and treat it as such. As a man of known courage and nice honour will very seldom meet with any insult, so a nation, that will not suffer itself to be injured by another, but will immediately resent it, and with firmness procure itself satisfaction, will very rarely have any injury offered it.

No state, when it hath well considered, and is thoroughly well convinced of the justice and rectitude of doing any matter or thing, and hath begun to act (as in our present affairs and disputes with the Dutch) should ever pause afterwards in its proceedings, but pursue them with vigour and steadiness, till it hath obtained the end desired : To delay proceeding in, and to hesitate about a matter, after a state hath begun to act in it, is to betray a doubtfulness of the rectitude of such action, or of its power to accomplish it ; and to relinquish it, is to acknowledge such action was wrong, or that such state could not, or durst not do it. There is nothing that procures a state more respect and reputation, than its resolutely and vigorously pursuing any action, which it hath, for good reasons, begun, till it hath accomplished it ; nor is there any thing does more dishonour to, or hurts the character of a state more, than its desisting thro' impotence or fear, from a design it hath once begun.

Since then, the Dutch vessels, which have been taken, carrying French property, are beyond all manner of doubt, good and legal prizes ; and since they have, on a fair and impartial trial and on the clearest evidence, been condemned by our court of Admiralty, it is beneath the dignity of Great-Britain to delay any longer the confiscation of them for any remonstrances, especially of those, who are the very persons who have hitherto acted, and do still continue to act, as avowed enemies to her : But to release them, when justly condemned, would be discovering a strange pusillanimity, and vast impolicy ; would be injuring her own people to strengthen her enemies ; and be acting contrary to that equity, justice and protection, due and owing to her own subjects.

I am, SIR,

Your humble servant,

BRITANNICUS.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

IT is with pleasure I transmit to you an account of the success of an act passed in the last session of parliament for the encouragement of the British sailor, and the more speedy payment of his wages. (See our last Vol. p. 355.) The common objection which was made to this law while it was under deliberation, by those who for other reasons wished ill to the success of it, was the impossibility of properly executing several of the provisions of it. Experience, however, hath already refuted this objection ; every part of the plan hath as yet been executed with all the facility imaginable ; the wise and humane intentions of it have happily been felt by numbers. It has appeared that the dissolute manner in which seamen usually dissipate their money upon the receipt of their wages, and which has been falsely imputed to their natural disposition, was owing principally to the want of a proper method of remitting it to their wives and families : Assisted by the provisions of this law, they have now remitted large sums to relations of different denominations, residing in every part of these kingdoms ; and that which was before dissipated in debauchery, has been converted to better purposes ; the support of a forsaken family, or the comfort of an aged parent.

The Rochester was paid at Plymouth and out of 396 men who were paid, 5000l. was remitted.

The whole which was remitted out of this ship only amounts to more than 10000l. and if we consider to whom this was sent, it appears to have been (except in four instances) to wives, fathers, mothers and brothers : 55 of which have thus received relief, while the sailors are by the means enabled to bestow what they have earned, in the manner most agreeable to their inclinations, an advantage they never enjoyed before. Some have remitted upwards of 40l. a sum sufficient to enrich a little family : And if we consider the places to which it has been sent, the benefit appears to have been diffused universally ; every part both of Scotland and England have partaken of it. I have heard from undoubted authority that one little seaport of Scotland hath had remitted into it, for this purpose upwards of 800l. and the effect hath already been such, that numbers have, by this means been induced to destine their children to sea-faring life, as they see that their

hours in that way may now be turned to good an account; not only to the support, but even to the enriching of their families. That it may be understood how far this scheme hath already operated, I will here give

General Abstract of the whole of the Remittances made at the Out-Ports, from December 13, 1758, to March 10, 1759.

Number of men paid.	Number of remittances made.	Amount of the men's wages who remitted.	Sums remitted.	Whereof to England.	Scotland	At what port the payments were made.
5705	690	15566	8080	5318	2762	Portsmouth.
4984	539	9993	5714	4076	1638	Plymouth.
808	95	2494	1631	551	1079	Sheerness.
11497	1324	28053	15425	9945	5479	

It appears then, from this account, that within the space of about three months 11497 sailors have remitted 15,425l. which is more than the half of their wages, in the manner and to the purposes designed by this excellent law; and from this short specimen we are enabled to guess how much greater the effects of it will be, when the advantages of it have been a little farther experienced and understood, and when some unhappy prejudices contracted against this humane plan, have, by these means, been fully removed.

After having given this state of the success of this act, it is unnecessary to say any thing in praise of the legislature which passed it, or of the right honourable person by whose labours it was formed, and principally promoted. The merits of this regulation can now no longer be doubted; the beneficial consequences, which have already resulted from it, are sufficient to refute every objection which hath ever been made to it. The humanity and wisdom of the design do no less honour to the heart which first conceived, than to the head which planned it: And when we consider that a maritime regulation of this nature had many years before been recommended from the throne, and tried without success, we cannot help admiring the abilities which were able at once to see and remedy all its defects, and to bring it, at one conception, to that state of perfection which has often been wished never before effected. In a word, I take the liberty to congratulate you on the additional support, which hath hereby been given to the navy of England, which is so justly esteemed the bulwark of

I am, SIR, &c.

(See our last Vol. p. 227—229, 557, 558.)

EVERY circumstance relating to the life and death of a great man, must be acceptable and interesting to the public, especially to the people of that country which gave him birth. The field marshal Keith had acquired, by

his personal merit and capacity, a military character inferior to none of the present age; and no incident of his life was more honourable than that of losing it; inasmuch as the conduct and valour he displayed in his last moments, contributed, in a great measure, to the safety of the Prussian army. Besides, we think it a duty we owe to his memory and character, to acquaint the publick with the particulars of his death, so contrary to the injurious report, that he was surprized and slain in his own tent, before he could put on his cloaths.

Field marshal Keith disapproved of the situation of the Prussian camp by the village of Hochkirchen, and remonstrated to the king on that subject; in consequence of this remonstrance, general Ratzow was sent with a detachment to take possession of the heights which commanded this village, but, by some fatality, miscarried, incurred his majesty's displeasure, and died in disgrace at Schweidnitz.

Marshal Keith was not in any tent, but lodged with prince Francis of Brunswick, in a neighbouring chateau, belonging to a Saxon major. On the first alarm in the night, he mounted his horse, assembled a body of troops, with the utmost expedition, and marched directly to the place which was attacked. The Austrians had possessed themselves of the rising ground which Ratzow had been sent to occupy; they had planted a numerous train of artillery along the hill, and made themselves masters of Hochkirchen, after having cut in pieces the free company of Angenelle, which was posted in that village. It was here that count Daun made his principal attack with the flower of his army, hoping to penetrate thro' the flank of the Prussians; and if he had succeeded, the king's whole army must have been ruined. Marshal Keith knew the importance of the stake, and therefore directed his whole efforts to this place, while his majesty was employed in sustaining an attack from another quarter, and in forming

the troops as they could be assembled. General Keith, who was on horseback by four o'clock in the morning, attacked the village of Hochkirchen, and drove the enemy from that post; but, being overpowered by numbers, was obliged to retire in his turn. He rallied his men, returned to the charge, and regained the village. Being again repulsed by the fresh reinforcements of the enemy, continually pouring down from the rising grounds, he made another effort, entered Hochkirchen the third time, and set it on fire, because he found it untenable. Thus he kept the Austrians at bay, and maintained a furious conflict against a vast superiority in number, until the Prussian army was formed and began to file off in its retreat. During this engagement, he rallied the troops, charged at their head, and exposed his life in the hottest of the fire, like a captain of grenadiers. He found it necessary to exert himself in this manner, in order to remove the bad effects of the confusion which prevailed, and to inspirit the troops by his voice, presence, and example. The dispute was so desperate, that not one general or field officer escaped unwounded; and many lost their lives. The field marshal was dangerously wounded by eight o'clock in the morning; but refused to quit the field: On the contrary, he continued to signalize himself in the midst of the battle, till about half an hour after nine, when, having entirely frustrated the design of the Austrian general, he received a shot in his stomach, and fell dead in the arms of Mr. Tibuy a gallant English gentleman, who had made the campaign as a volunteer, and was himself shot thro' the shoulder.

The marshal happened to be so near the enemy, that his body soon fell into their hands and was stripped. In this situation it was recognized by count Lascei, son of the general of that name, with whom marshal Keith had served in Russia. The young count had been pupil of marshal Keith, and revered him as his military father, tho' he now enjoyed a command in the Austrian service. He knew the body by the large scar of a dangerous wound which general Keith had received in his thigh at the siege of Ockzakow. He could not refrain from bursting into tears when he saw his old friend and honoured master, extended at his feet, a lifeless, naked corpse. He forthwith caused the body to be covered and inhumed upon the spot. He was afterwards dug up by the curate of Hochkirchen-laid in a coffin and decently buried: Finally, his Prussian majesty ordered it to

be removed to Berlin, that it might be interred with those honours that were due to his rank and extraordinary merit. Merit so universally acknowledged, that even the Saxons lament him as their best friend and patron, who protected them from violence and outrage, even while he acted as an instrument in their subjection.

His horse, which was a present from old marshal Schwerin, received two mullet-balls in the body, but recovered. Mr. Tibuy's horse was shot in five different places. Old general Angenelli's horse was killed, and fell upon him, and this officer must have been smothered, had not he been disengaged by Mr. Tibuy. (See our last Vol. p. 493, 587.)

Extract from Plain Reasons for removing a certain great Man from his Majesty's Presence and Councils for ever. Addressed to the People of England. By O. M. Haberdasher.

1. **M**Y first reason for removing W—P—, Esq; from his Majesty's presence and councils for ever, is because *he is the minister of the people.*

As he was raised by the people, it is to be feared that he will study to preserve their favour, and in all his measures pay regard to the genius and interest of the people of England, which, God knows, has been often found very inconsistent with maxims of state and the principles of modern policy.

2. *He was a chief promoter of the militia.*

Nobody, almost, had ever dared before, seriously to think of a subject so disagreeable to great men in power, and to the worthy gentlemen of the army.

3. *He barrasses the army beyond all example.*

If I have any notion of the military art, the great object of it is the preservation of the army; and from the minutes of several courts martial, which I have lately perused, I have learned, that the safety of his majesty's troops was formerly not only the m—r's, but the g—n—r—l's chief care in the conduct of the war. But if this great man be suffered to proceed, at the rate he has begun, for one year longer, I am really of opinion that no man above the rank of a colonel will remain in the army: And what will become of an army without generals? Many of the most antient and respectable officers have already declined the service.

4. *He sets himself in opposition to the established manners of the age.*

The present m—r keeps but a very moderate table, has but a very few servants, and indeed

indeed sees but very little company; and so odd as to divert his leisure hours, if he has any (for that is uncertain) in reading of books, or with a chosen friend or two and his own wife and children.

Whence I conjecture that he has a slow understanding, and is obliged to see little company that he may have the more time to plod on the affairs of state. For that the business of this great nation can be carried on with very little expence of time, or of thought, to men of ability, is manifest from the example of many of his predecessors. And that he is a man of very limited parts, appears farther from the choice he has made of a great many *kn—ds* to serve under him at several of the boards. For it is very remarkable that his chief favourites are those, who, like himself, are seen very little in publick places, and are all day long to be found puzzling their heads in their respective offices.

5. *In his fortune, we have seen an example, of the height to which a man may rise, by eloquence and magnanimity.*

A good many years ago, I heard it affirmed by a member of the Royal Society, that the very end of eloquence, is by an artful address to the imagination and passions, to mislead the understanding.

When you have a bad cause before any of the courts of law, do you not employ that counsellor who is the best pleader and has most eloquence? And for what reason? Why surely, that by his false and deceitful glosses you may persuade the judge out of his senses, and sway him to favour your side of the question. And for what other reason can it be, but on account of its immorality, that some of our most pious and learned *b—sh—ps*, and a great part of the clergy, have totally laid aside the use of eloquence as unbecoming the chair of truth and gravity.

The application of what I have said, shall be very short. It is generally thought that this same Mr. P—tt, whose power gives me such concern, not only excels all of own age and nation in that bewitching eloquence which overpowers the mind, but comes the nearest of any modern to Cicero and Demosthenes, those greatest masters of the art of speaking which the antient world has to boast of.

6. *He is a great encourager of learning.* I have known many scholars, and have never yet met with one who could so much comprehend the course of exchange, and much less understand all the dark mysteries of the art of stock-jobbing. And how a scholar of a *m—r* shall be

able to settle the ways and means, and, with the help of his Greek and Latin, go through all the perplexing mazes of the funds and finances, is quite inexplicable to me.

But to tell the truth, what alarms me most is, that this *m—r*, and some more of the same stamp, are openly protected by the *ap—suc—*. And indeed what may not such desperate men as those attempt? If they have warmed the young *s—s* heart with a romantick love of the constitution, and filled his head with whimsical ideas of patriotism and virtue, it will be utterly impossible for the able statesmen of the old mould ever to come into power again.

7. *He has meanly complied with the maxims, and followed the measures of the Tories.*

Ever since the revolution it has been the constant topick of the Tories, and of all the patriots, real and pretended, that the ocean is the British element, that our natural strength lies there. But this infatuated man is the first who has ever fairly made the experiment; and he has carried on the naval war with so much heat and violence, as to set an example, and establish a precedent, that I am much afraid will never be forgotten. And henceforth it will be impossible for the best disposed *m—r* to send over an army of fifty thousand only to the assistance of our dear and faithful allies, while the French have a single ship on the sea, or a fishing town on the coast.

8. *And lastly, he is an honest man.*

To be a successful minister, a man must have a multitude of friends to assist him, otherwise the wheels of government cannot be kept in motion. And the only sure way of making friends, is to give to every man every thing he asks. But honesty makes a man difficult and nice in his choice, and leads him to consider the fitness of persons for offices, which if made a rule, would probably cut off ninety-nine of a hundred. Honesty would make a *m—r* endeavour to discharge part of the national debt as soon as possible, lest we should come into the strange modern situation of being a rich people and a poor state. But then what would become of all the worthy money-brokers and stock-jobbers, together with the whole children of Israel, who have served the publick for nothing, so faithfully and so long? Honesty might excite the *m—r* to score out all sine cures and pensions from the civil list, and to invent methods of raising the taxes at a cheaper rate. But where would we find such another body of firm

firm and active friends to the court, thro' every rebellion, such brave champions for the administration thro' every change of min—y? Honesty, it is possible, might move the m—r to make the statute-book of the land be copied over in a more legible hand: Perhaps he might abridge what is clear, unravel what is perplexed, and omit what is useless altogether. But then what would become of the venerable body of the law, from the silver-tongu'd counsellor, who rolls in a chariot of state, down to the borough attorney, who, by indefeasible right, fleeces the lieges around him, to make himself a garment (I had almost said to build himself a palace) of their wool? And to mention no more, honesty might tempt a m—r to turn his eyes upon, and stretch his reforming hands, even so far as our sacred seminaries of learning. But then it is probable they would become academies for the liberal education of gentlemen, and no longer remain cloisters for disciplining monks and friars, which was the original design of their institution."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE,

S I R,

THE extraordinary expences of the war, occasioning a constant scarcity of publick money, I would humbly propose that the pleasures, extravagancies, and superfluities of life, should bear the principal burthen: And not that the *very necessities* of life should be made still *less* attainable. In *this* method of raising supplies, neither the landed nor commercial interest in general, could have any just cause of complaint, because there being no kind of necessity of running into the extravagancies and follies, which should bear a great share of the publick expence; the taxes will be paid voluntarily and not necessarily, and the *extravagancies* and *follies* themselves, will hereby be made subservient to the *publick good*.

Let the following Articles then yearly be taxed as underwritten.

	l.	s.	d.
A pack of hounds	10	0	0
For every greyhound, pointer, or spaniel	0	10	0
For every running horse	5	0	0
For every game cock or fighting cock	1	1	0
For every French or other foreign servant out of livery	10	0	0
For ditto in livery	6	0	0
For every other servant in livery	4	0	0
So much for yearly taxes.			

Now for occasional supplies.

For every bottle of French wine	1.	1.
For every bottle of other foreign wine	0	5
For every yard of foreign gold lace worn	2	0
For every yard of foreign silver ditto	0	10
For every yard of other gold lace	0	5
For every yard of other silver lace	0	5
For every yard of Brussels or other foreign lace, for ruffles, handkerchiefs, &c.	0	5
Opera tickets each	0	10
Box ditto for the playhouses	0	6
Pit ditto	0	3
Gallery ditto	0	2

And let the prices of tickets for publick gardens concerts, diversions, be the same to the government that they bear to the proprietors.

Many other articles might be mentioned but as these, without taxing any of necessaries of life, would raise an immense and incredible sum, and promote dustry, temperance, and oeconomy, I do not insist on them. But as this is a particular time, I thought it not amiss to fresh the memories of your readers, with part of what I think I had before suggested to them (see p. 94.) and humbly submitting the consideration hereof to the publick, and those especially in high station

I am, Sir, and S I R,

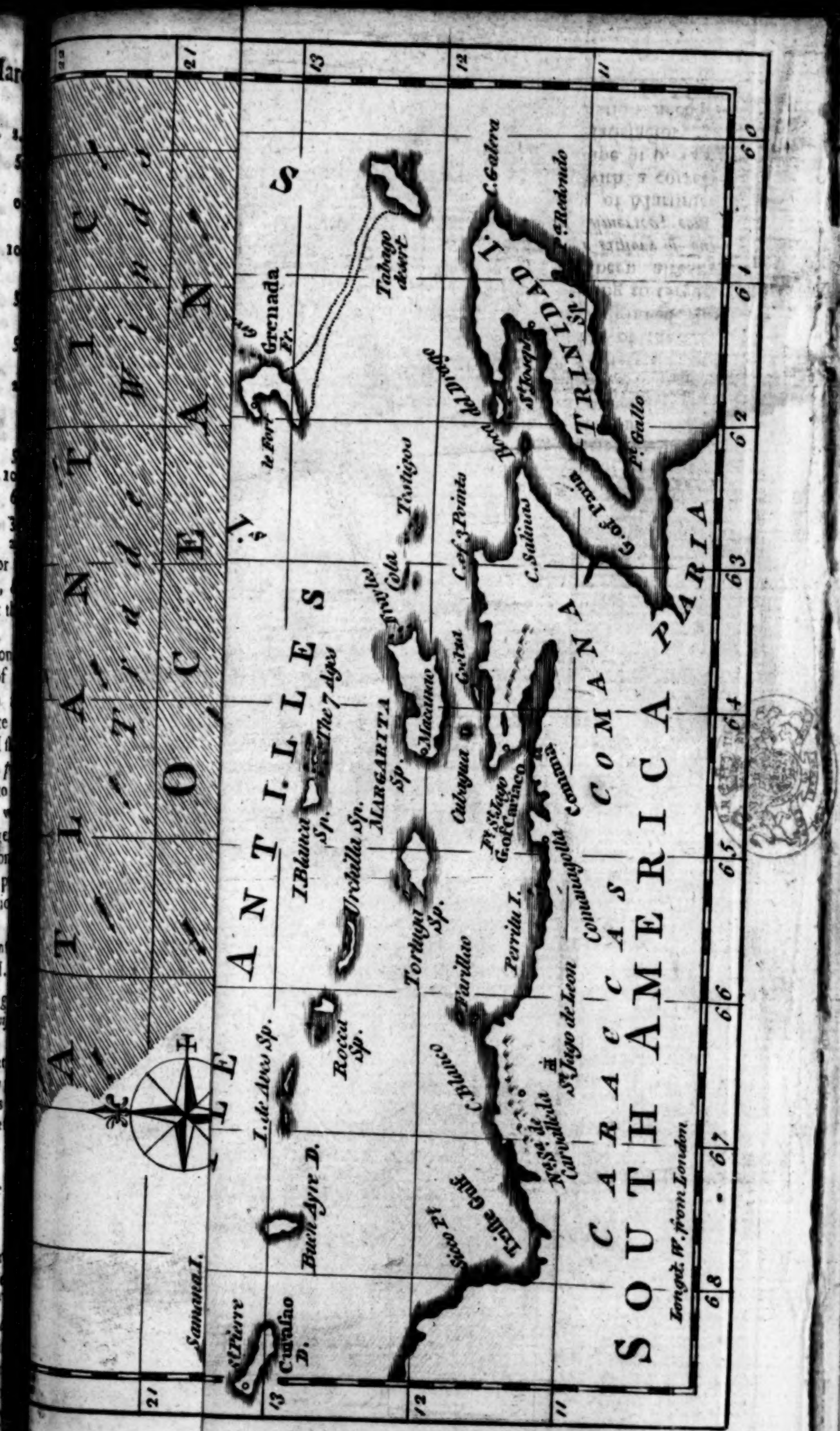
Your humble Servant

March 17, 1759.

A Method to destroy Rats, without the Risk in suffering Arsenick, and other Poisons to be laid about the House.

TAKE sponge (the softer it is the better) cut it into pieces, the size of a grey fry it in dripping gently, be careful it is crisp; lay it in places of their usual resort but out of the reach of your domestick males.

WE have given our readers the annexed accurate MAP of the ribbee Islands, elegantly engraved Kitchen. Of those that belong to Great Britain, an account has been already given, in the course of *The History of Plantations in the Islands of America*, *formerly called the West-Indies*; of Martinique in our last Vol p. 608. with a companion Map thereof; of Guadaloupe at p. which we believe will be satisfactory to our readers. The explanation accompanying, and distinctness of, this Map leaves nothing further to be said there





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The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 69.

I SHALL now proceed to an account of the most important bills brought in last session, which had not the good fortune to be passed into laws, the first of which was, the bill for the speedy and effectual recruiting of his majesty's forces and marines, which, on December 15, was ordered to be prepared and brought in by the lord Barrington, Mr. Thomas Gore, and Mr. Charles Townsend; and was the next day presented to the house by the lord Barrington, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; which it was the day following, and committed to a committee of the whole house. On the 20th, the house resolved itself into the said committee, as it did on the 22d, when Mr. Thomas Gore reported from the committee, that they had gone thro' the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; whereupon an order was made for receiving the report on January 16; which order was renewed from day to day, until Monday, June 12, when it was ordered, that the said report should be received on that day month, before which day parliament was prorogued.

This bill was, in effect, a transcript of an act with the same title passed in the preceding session, and which was to continue in force only until the end of the next session*, so that this bill was designed as a continuance of that act another year; but as the said act had occasioned some disputes about granting writ of *Habeas Corpus* to pressed men†, was not thought proper, it seems, to renew that act for another year, unless the *Habeas Corpus* bill, which was brought in last session, and which I shall hereafter give an account of, had been passed into a law.

January 25, it was ordered *nem. con.* leave should be given to bring in a bill for the more effectually manning of his majesty's navy, and for preventing desertion from the same; as also for the encouragement of seamen belonging to ships and vessels in the mercantile service; and that Mr. Hume, Mr. Beckford, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Ridley, the lord register of

Scotland, Sir Walter Blackett, and Mr. Bowes, should prepare and bring in the same; to whom Mr. Jarrit Smith was next day added. March 21, the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Hume, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was, April 7, and committed to a committee of the whole house. On the 18th, the house resolved itself into the said committee, and Mr. Thomas Gore reported from the committee, that they had gone thro' the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; whereupon the report was ordered to be received on the 21st, and being then made, it was ordered to be taken into consideration next morning; which order was put off to May 3, and the report being then taken into consideration, the bill was ordered to be recommitted to a committee of the whole house. Next day the house, according to order, resolved itself into the said committee, by which several other amendments were made to the bill, and the report being taken into consideration on the 8th, several of the amendments were disagreed to, the rest, with an amendment to one of them, agreed to, and several amendments being made by the house, the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed, and next day it was ordered to be read a third time on the 24th.

But on that day, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the owners and masters of ships within the port of Whitby in Yorkshire, taking notice of the bill, and alledging, that there were many clauses in it which, as the petitioners apprehended, would tend to the discouragement of the breed of seamen, and to the great detriment of trade and navigation; and representing that the petitioners would be subject to many hardships, in case the said bill should pass into a law; and therefore praying, that they might be heard by their counsel against the said clauses.

This petition was ordered to lie upon the table, until the bill should be read a third time, and it had, it seems, such an effect, that when the order was read for reading the bill a third time on that day,

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it

it was ordered to be read a third time on that day six weeks, before which day the parliament was prorogued.

This bill was so long that it would be tedious even to give an abstract of it, therefore I shall only in general observe, that it was a bill for establishing a register or muster roll of all the seamen, fishermen, lightermen, boatmen, keelmen, watermen, and persons usually getting their livelihood upon rivers or water; which register was to be established, First, By obliging the master or commander of every merchant ship bound to any place beyond Gibraltar, or westward of Ireland, or northward of Shetland, or eastward of Copenhagen, to leave, at an office to be appointed, a muster roll, signed by him, of the company or crew belonging to his ship; and to continue the said muster roll, by inserting all the alterations that shall happen in his ship's company, during the course of his voyage, and before his return to his port of delivery in Great-Britain; that upon his return, the said muster roll, and the continuation thereof, might be examined by the muster master; and that such a number, not exceeding one half of the men employed in such ship, and not exempted by the act, might be chosen by lot for his majesty's service, in case any seamen should at that time be wanted for that service.

Secondly, By obliging the master or commander of every ship above 40 tons, trading coastwise, or not beyond the place before mentioned, to keep and continue a muster roll of his ship's company or crew, and to leave a duplicate thereof, subscribed by him, once a year, at the muster office to be appointed, and at his next clearance to deliver to the officer appointed by the Admiralty, the like proportional part of his ship's company to be taken by lot, as before mentioned, for his majesty's service, when any seamen are wanted for that service.

And, Thirdly, By obliging the justices of the peace and commissioners of the land tax in each county, to make up, as soon as thereunto required by the Admiralty, a muster roll of all the fishermen, &c. dwelling, lodging, or residing within their respective counties; that such a number of them as may then be wanted, may be taken by lot for his majesty's service; first, from the batchelors under 30 years of age; secondly, from those of 30, or above, and not more than 45; and, thirdly, from the married men and widowers having no children, &c. as prescribed by the act.

From this short account of the bill, the

reader may see that it must have consisted of a great number of clauses; but I in general observe, that I never yet or heard of any scheme for increasing the number of our seamen, or for preventing the necessity of pressing in time of war that did not throw such a burden and cumbrance upon our trade in time of peace as well as war, as would of course diminish our navigation, and consequently our number of seamen. Every scheme which our trade or navigation is subject to, must be a burthen and incumbrance upon both; for let us make what we will for preventing it, almost every officer will in time become a Jack office, and will extort fees, or perquisites for dispatch, from those who are obliged to apply to his office; therefore every office to which our navigation is subject must be an addition of trouble and expence to our ship masters, and consequently must raise the freight of our ships in trade, which will of course diminish their number, by obliging our merchants to employ foreign ships in every branch of trade where such ships can be employed, and in all branches of trade where such ships cannot be employed, the high freight our merchants are obliged to pay to our own shipping, will be a load upon all the goods we send to foreign markets, which will diminish our trade, and consequently our navigation. For this reason, I shall always look upon every scheme, by which it is proposed to subject our trade or navigation to a new office, or any new expence or burthen: I say, I shall always look upon such a scheme as a *felo de se*; and indeed I believe, it is impossible to prevent the distress which we have always been brought into at the beginning of a war, by any other method than that of keeping a number of men in the pay of our government in time of peace, a number of 30 or 40 thousand seamen: I do not mean that in time of peace all these men should be kept in employment as seamen; but I never can hear a good reason why all the seamen in the government's service may not be kept in the land discipline while they remain on shore: It would not make them any less seamen, but would make them more dextrous in the management of the ship at sea, and it would make them much fitter than they are at present for making a descent upon the coast of an enemy. In such a country as this, which depends so much upon its navy, we ought to have very few marching regiments, such as consisted, both officers and

of men bred to the sea; and if the
ments were regularly in their turn sent
ere, in time of peace, on board our
ing and stationed ships of war, and
ship kept too long upon any one sta-
no seaman in the government's ser-
could ever be much above six months,
out serving at sea. On the contrary,
would all be fond of going in their
because while they were at sea, they
all have their victuals provided for
and their pay running on to be all
together upon their return.

This, I think, is the only possible me-
for preventing our being in distress
want of seamen at the beginning of
war; and if this be the only possi-
method, every scheme for this purp-
be chimerical and ineffectual, and
probably be hurtful. The business
seaman is like every other sort of
by which a labouring man gets a
hood. We never can have in the
dom a greater number of labouring
in any business than that which, in
usual course, can support themselves
in business: When by any accident
number is increased, as soon as that
ceases, the supernumeraries must
dread, or betake themselves to some
business, for a subsistence: Just so
with our seamen: Beside those in the
of the government, we can never ex-
to have in the kingdom a greater
than can, in the usual course, be
served by our trade; and when war
is an addition to both these numbers,
as peace returns, the additional
must go abroad, or betake them-
to some other business, few of whom
had, or are fit for the sea, when
breaks out again, especially if the
has continued for any time; so that
will always be in some distress for
of seamen at the beginning of a
and that distress will be greater or
in proportion to the number of sea-
men in the pay of the government
at the time of peace; for to load
ships, and enhance the price of freight,
obliging British merchant ships to
in time of peace, a greater num-
ber of hands than is absolutely necessary,
will hurt both our trade and our navi-

if our government, in time of H
should always keep 30 or 40,000
in its pay, our distress at the com-
ment of a war would be scarce per-
ceived; because any additional number
that might be wanted, might be easily got
from that number by lot from the se-

veral counties in this kingdom and the
dominions thereunto belonging, accord-
ing to the method prescribed in this bill,
which I take to be as good a method as
ever was thought of, and a method which,
I am convinced, would not be thought
oppressive even by those upon whom the
lot fell to serve their country, especially
if they should be entitled at the end of
three years to demand their discharge,
and should not be obliged to serve again
for one whole year after such discharge,
as was to be prescribed by a clause in this
bill; for the uncertainty, both in the sea
and land service, of ever being able to ob-
tain a discharge is, I am persuaded, what
makes recruiting in both services much
more difficult and expensive than it would
otherwise be.

February 8, it was upon motion order-
ed *nem. con.* that leave be given to bring
in a bill for the publick registering of all
deeds, conveyances, wills, and other in-
cumbrances, that shall be made of, or
that may affect any honours, manors,
lands, tenements, and hereditaments,
within that part of Great-Britain called
England, wherein publick registers were
not then already appointed by act of par-
liament; and that the lord Strange, the
lord Downe, Mr. alderman Beckford,
Mr. Bowes, and Mr. Dicker, should pre-
pare and bring in the same.

The bill was, on April 14, presented
to the house by lord Strange, when it was
read a first time, and ordered to be read
a second time. The 25th, it was read a
second time, and committed to a com-
mittee of the whole house for that day
seven night, when the house resolved itself
into the same, made a progress in the
bill, and resolved to go again into a com-
mittee upon it, on the Friday following,
being May 5; but it then met with the
same fate such a bill has before met with,
and it is to be feared will always meet
with; for upon the order's being read,
for going again into a committee upon
the bill, the motion for the speaker's
leaving the chair was opposed, and after
debate, the question being put, it was
carried in the negative; whereupon it
was resolved, that the house would on
that day two months, resolve itself into a
committee upon the said bill, which was
the most gentle way of dropping it for
that session.

Thus a regulation which every man
allows to be such a one as would be at-
tended with great benefit to this nation,
and for the establishment of which the
house had ordered a bill to be brought in

mem. con. was, for this session at least, defeated. It is very easy to find plausible objections against the best regulation that ever was, or ever can be proposed. Even the establishment of personal property itself may be objected to, and is not allowed by the customs of some wild nations; but surely when it is established, every man's property ought to be known to his neighbours, as well as to himself, which with respect to lands can never be the case without a publick register; and it is strange that no bill for establishing such a publick register can be so framed, as to prevent any solid and just objections being made to it. But the truth is, that such a bill ought to be attended with, or would probably be soon followed by another bill for abolishing all those mysterious forms of conveyancing that have been introduced by our lawyers, and for establishing one certain, short, and intelligible form of conveying or settling lands, and every sort of real estate; both which would be of infinite prejudice to our lawyers, tho' of great benefit to the nation in general, and to every other sort of men in particular.

Against the establishing of a general register for lands there will therefore always be two reasons, carefully concealed, because if revealed, they would be most cogent reasons in its favour. These are, **First, Because,** if such a publick register were established, every man's real and unincumbered land estate would, or might be easily known; therefore every landed gentleman, or at least many of them, whose estates are mortgaged, will be excited by their pride, if not by some fraudulent design, to oppose the establishment of such a register. And the second reason is, because it would in a few years very much lessen the number of law suits in this kingdom, especially if it should be accompanied, or followed by the other regulation I have mentioned, for establishing one certain, short, and intelligible form of conveying or settling real estates. This would of course greatly diminish the profits of our lawyers, and in a few years very much reduce their number, to the great advantage, happiness, and quiet of all ranks of men in the kingdom. Therefore, the establishing of such a publick register will always be opposed by the greatest part of the body of the law, a most weighty body at elections, if not in our legislature itself.

But as neither of these sorts of men dare avow the true reasons for their opposition, they will endeavour to pick holes into the frame or model of every bill that

can be prepared for the purpose: will put their fancy to the utmost in suggesting dangers and difficulties may ensue from several clauses in the bill, and it is to be feared, that they generally find just and solid objections against it, which, I must suppose, the case with regard to this bill, when we go about making any new regulation it is a great disadvantage to us, we know little or nothing of the laws and police of other countries: We are to condemn every custom that is in our own growth; and indeed, no nation in the world has better reason to be contented with its own laws, but for this very reason we ought to enquire a little into the laws and customs of foreign countries. No gentlemen go more into foreign countries, nor do men spend more money in their travels than the gentlemen of this country, but they set out upon their travels without they know any thing of the laws and police of their own country, and they return at such an age as cannot give them much as an inclination to enquire into the laws and police of other countries, which I must add, that they are generally put under the conduct of travelling companions whose heads are so full of *Virtu*, that they know no more of the laws or police of any country, than their pupils themselves.

Thus they return as ignorant of the laws of the countries they passed through, as if they had never been there; and as the defects in the laws and police of our country, when they, as members of the legislature, generously undertake to rectify some of those in their own, they are often at a loss how to proceed; there is now a professorship of the common law established in one of our universities, and a gentleman proposed to that chair who is in every respect qualified, and worthy of the honour that has been done him by the prudent and independent choice of that learned body. It may be hoped, that for the future our gentlemen will know a little of the laws and police of their own country, when they set out upon their travels, and will of course give them a curiosity to enquire into the laws and police of other countries they pass through; so that instead of importing mummies, caricatures, and models for sale, we may hereafter find them importing models of laws for guarding against the loss of liberty; for improving trade, navigation, and manufactures, and for encreasing and securing the happiness of the people of their native

January 11, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of several fishermen trading to Billingsgate, who were there underwritten, on behalf of themselves and all others, the same trading to that market, reciting the parts of two acts passed in the 29th of his present majesty's reign, and representing many inconveniences and hardships which they alledged were subject to by the said acts; and were praying relief.

The petition was then ordered to lie on the table; but, on the 15th, it was read, and referred to a committee; on April 19, upon a report from the committee made by Mr. alderman Dickinson, was given to bring in a bill to amend an act of the 29th of his present majesty's reign, entitled, *An Act for extending, amending, and rendering more effectual an Act made in the 22d Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for making a market for the Sale of Fish in the City of Westminster, &c.* And the said alderman together with Mr. recorder of London, Mr. Wilkes, Sir John Croffe, and general Cornwallis, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly, the bill was on May 8 presented to the house by Mr. alderman Dickinson, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; and, on the 22d, read a second time, and committed. On the 26th, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of several trustees appointed for putting in execution the said act of the 22d of his present majesty's reign, alledging, that if the said bill should pass into a law, as it was good, the said act would, in a great measure, be rendered ineffectual; and were praying to be heard by their counsel against some parts of the bill; prayer was granted, and counsel was to be admitted to be heard in favour of the bill.

On the 30th, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of several fishmongers, setting forth, that of late the scarcity of large fish had enhanced the price thereof, which scarcity was occasioned, in a great measure, by a large quantity of small fish brought into the market; and alledging, that if the size of fish to be taken or exposed to sale were less than those sizes specified in the act of his late, and that of the present majesty's reign, there was the greatest probability of having more plenty, and in consequence a greater price, which would be a general

good, therefore praying, that they might be heard by themselves or counsel. Which petition was also referred to the committee upon the said bill, but without any order for hearing the petitioners by themselves or counsel.

A After this the bill passed thro' the other forms in common course, and, on June 14, was sent to the lords. But as their lordships could not expect to have time to consider the bill so maturely as it seemed to require, it was there dropped; and indeed, if there lordships had taken it into consideration, it is a question if they would have passed it, as may appear from the remarks on the bill which were then printed, and were as follow.

“ In the year 1749, an act passed for establishing a free market in Westminster, for the sale of fish, and to prevent a monopoly thereof, that the cities of London and Westminster, and parts adjacent, might be better supplied with good and wholesome fish, and at a reasonable price.

To answer which ends, all contracts for fish were prohibited, and fishermen compelled to sell off their whole cargoes within eight days after their arrival on the British coast, between North Yarmouth and Dover, on forfeiture of their vessels and cargoes.—But for want of power to oblige the fishermen to discover the time of their arrival, and an officer to take an account thereof, the intention of the act was defeated; therefore, another act passed in the 29th year of the reign of his present majesty, to explain, amend, and render more effectual the said act, where, by the trustees under that act were empowered to appoint a person to inspect all fishing vessels coming from sea, and fishermen were obliged to make entries at Gravesend of the time of their arrival at the Nore, within three days after such their arrival, on forfeiture of their vessels and cargoes.

G At the time of passing the last mentioned act, most of the considerable fishermen attended the committee of the Hon. house of commons, and expressed their satisfaction in the amendments made to the first act, by directing the eight days to be accounted from their arrival at the Nore, instead of North Yarmouth or Dover, and entries to be made at Gravesend within three days after their arrival at the Nore.

H A bill is now depending for altering the last mentioned act, brought in upon a petition, subscribed by only eleven fishermen, five of whom are weekly servants to one man, who is a fisherman, salesman,

salesman, and fishmonger, and who has engrossed almost the whole lobster trade, and has seven large cod smacks employed in the fishery on his own account.

The alterations the fishermen propose by their bill, are,

That the entries of fishing vessels for the future, shall be made at the Custom-house, London (instead of Gravesend.)

That the forfeiture of the vessel and cargo for neglecting to make such entries shall be repealed, and a pecuniary penalty substituted in the stead—and in case of conviction a power of appeal to a quarter sessions.

Upon which, leave is begged to observe,

That in case the entries were to be made at the Custom-house, London, the inspector (who must reside at Gravesend) as he could not know what entries were made, so consequently he could not fix the commencement of the eight days.

As to the difficulties the fishermen say attend the making of entries at Gravesend, on account of the shortness of the time, they are fallacious: For the act allows them three days from their arrival at the Nore, and the ordinary passage from thence to Gravesend is no more than eight hours, and is the place where most, or all of them bring to, to put their fish into their store boats.

That the forfeiture of the vessel and cargo for not making such entry, the fishermen say is a grievous penalty, but when it is considered that it cannot be incurred without their wilful neglect, it is presumed it will not be thought so by the legislature, and therefore not altered. For a pecuniary penalty, whatever that sum may be, as the master or servants on board the vessel (and not the owner) as the bill now stands, are subject thereto, it will scarce ever be recovered, as few, if any of them have goods or chattels, so that the whole act might as well be repealed, as altered in this particular.

If an appeal to a quarter session was to be allowed, it would defeat the intention of the act, which was a speedy and easy recovery of the forfeiture. For there is great reason to suppose that there would not be a conviction, however just, but an appeal would follow, was it only to avoid the immediate payment of the penalty: And the expence and trouble that would attend the justifying such conviction, would deter persons from giving informations, so that, that law which was made after so much deliberation, would, in a short time, become a dead letter.

It may be proper further to observe—That for want of an officer to inspect fishing vessels, no fishermen were convicted of the penalty under the act of the 22d of the king, altho' it was so notoriously known, that instead of selling their cargoes within eight days, they frequently kept part of those cargoes in the store boats three weeks or more.

That the act of the 29th of his present majesty, altho' it had its commencement with the present war, yet the good effect of it have been felt, if not by the reduction of the price of fish, it has by preventing an enhancement thereof.

And therefore as the supply of London and Westminster with good and whole some fish, has always been thought of great consequence, and many endeavours have been made to reduce the price thereof to the consumer, by preventing a monopoly, and by compelling fishermen bring their fish to market within a reasonable time; and as no law has been made so likely to answer those ends, as that passed in the 29th year of the present king, it is to be hoped that no alteration will be made therein."

For the better understanding the ne- cessary of the unfortunate bill I am to give an account of, and for shewing the reason why it was brought in, I must observe, that in the preceding session, an act had been passed for the speedy and effectual recruiting of his majesty's land forces and marines, which the commissioners thereby appointed were made the ultimate judges, whether any man brought before them was such a one as, by the rules in the act prescribed, ought to be pressed into his majesty's service, it being expressly provided by the act, that no person so listed that is to say, so adjudged by them, shall be taken out of his majesty's service in any process, other than for some criminal matter.

During the recess of parliament, soon after the beginning of the next session, it happened, that a gentleman was pressed and confined in the Savoy, where upon his friends applied for a *Habeas Corpus*. Upon this a question arose, whether this writ was to be granted or not. It was certainly a case not within the *Habeas Corpus* act passed in the 31st year of the reign of Charles the Second, because that act, by the preamble, relates only to persons committed for criminal or supposed criminal matters, which gentleman was not; and the granting of a *Habeas Corpus* at common law seems to be prohibited by the above-mentioned

of the preceding session. This question was not at that time determined, because the gentleman was discharged by an application to the Secretary at war; but made the defect in the said act of the king of Charles the Second to be taken notice of, and it was justly thought to be a defect of the most dangerous consequence to the liberty of the subject; therefore on February 21 it was ordered *con.* that leave be given to bring in a bill for giving a more speedy remedy to the subject upon the writ of *Habeas Corpus*; and that Sir John Cust, Mr. Hufsey, attorney general, Sir John Philipps, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. Bowes, should prepare and bring in the same; to whom afterwards added, Mr. Morton, Mr. Northey, and Sir Francis Dashwood. March 8, the bill was presented to the house by Sir John Cust, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; which it was on the 17th, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house. April 17, the house resolved itself into the said committee, and Sir John Cust reported, that they had gone thro' the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the house should please to receive the same; and the report being received next morning, all the amendments except one were, with an amendment to one of them, agreed upon, after which an amendment was made to the house to the bill, and then the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be engrossed, and to be read a third time on Monday following, when, after reading the order of the day, the house was moved, that the order made upon Dec. 1693, "That no member of this house do presume to plead at the bar of the house of lords, without leave first obtained of this house, and to be moved between the hours of eleven and one o'clock," might be read, as it accordingly was, and then the bill was read a third time, and several amendments being made by the house, it was passed, and sent to the lords.

But tho' this bill had been brought in *con.* and maturely considered by the commons, such objections were started against it in the house of lords, that it was dropped upon the second reading; and the judges ordered to prepare a bill for the same purpose, to be laid before the house the next session.

As this unfortunate bill is short, and of very great importance, I shall give the copy of it at full length, as

Whereas the writ of *Habeas Corpus* hath, in all times, been deemed to be the most effectual security for the liberty of the subject, against every kind of wrongful imprisonment or restraint: And whereas any delay in the awarding or returning of such writ may be attended with the most fatal consequences to the person under restraint; and, by reason of such delay, the relief intended to be given may come too late for such person to be discharged from his restraint, or to receive any benefit from such writ; be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the several provisions which, by an act made in the thirty-first year of king Charles the Second, entitled, *An Act for the better securing the Liberty of the Subject, and for Prevention of Imprisonment beyond the Seas*, are made for the awarding of writs of *Habeas Corpus*, in cases of commitment or detainer for any criminal, or supposed criminal matter, shall, in like manner, extend to all cases where any person, not being committed or detained for any criminal, or supposed criminal matter, shall be confined or restrained of his or her liberty under any colour or pretence whatsoever; and that upon oath being made by such person so confined or restrained, or by any other on his or her behalf, of any actual confinement or restraint, and that such confinement or restraint, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person so applying, is not by virtue of any commitment or detainer for any criminal, or supposed criminal matter; an *Habeas Corpus* directed to the person or persons so confining or restraining the party as aforesaid, shall be awarded and granted in the same manner as is directed, and under the same penalties as are provided, by the said act, in the case of persons committed or detained for any criminal, or supposed criminal matter; and that the person or persons before whom the party so confined or restrained shall be brought, by virtue of any *Habeas Corpus* granted in the vacation time under the authority of this act, may and shall, within three days after the return made, proceed to examine into the facts contained in such return, and into the cause of such confinement or restraint; and thereupon either discharge, or bail, or remand the parties so brought, as the case shall require, and as to justice shall appertain.

And

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that whensoever any writ of *Habeas Corpus*, granted either in term or vacation time, on the behalf of any party so confined or restrained without a commitment for any criminal, or supposed criminal matter, shall be served upon the person so confining or restraining such party, or shall be left at the place where such party shall be so confined or restrained, the person so confining or restraining such party shall make return of such writ, and bring or cause to be brought the body or bodies, according to the command thereof, within the respective times limited, and under the provisions prescribed by the said act to sheriffs and other officers, in case of commitment or detainer for criminal, or supposed criminal matters; and every such person neglecting or refusing so to make return of such writ, or to bring or cause to be brought the body or bodies, according to the command thereof, within the times respectively limited, and under the provisions prescribed by the said act to sheriffs and other officers, shall be guilty of a contempt of the court under the seal of which the said writ of *Habeas Corpus* shall issue; and shall also for the first offence, forfeit to the party grieved, the sum of three hundred pounds, and for the second offence, the sum of five hundred pounds.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several penalties inflicted by this act shall be recovered by the party grieved, his or her executors or administrators, against the offender, his or her executors or administrators, in like manner as the penalties inflicted by the said act are to be recovered.

And, to the intent that no person may pretend ignorance of the import of any such writ, *be it enacted*, That all writs of *Habeas Corpus*, awarded or to be returned under the authority of this act, shall be marked by the court, or person respectively awarding the same, in this manner:

“By an act passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of king George the Second.”

And shall also be signed by order of the court, or by the person respectively awarding the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any action, plaint, suit, or information, shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person or persons for any offence against this act, the same shall be commenced within twelve

calendar months after the time of the offence committed, unless the party grieved be then under confinement or restraint; and if he or she shall be then under confinement or restraint, then within the space of twelve calendar months after the decease of the party so confined or restrained, or his or her delivery from such confinement or restraint, which shall first happen; and such person or persons so sued in any court whatsoever, shall and may plead the general issue, not guilty, or that he or she owes nothing; and upon any issue joined, may give the special matter in evidence: And if the plaintiff or prosecutor shall become nonsuit, or forbear further prosecution, or suffer a discontinuance; or if a verdict pass against him or her, the defendant shall recover his or her costs; for which he or she shall have the like remedy as in any case where costs by the law are given to defendants.

[*This History to be continued in our next.*]

Mr. Rousseau, in his Letter before-mentioned*, after having shewn that Comedians of all Sorts were by Law declared infamous among the Romans, and after giving several Reasons why they were considered in a very different Light by the Grecians, proceeds thus:

“LET us return to the Romans, who, far from imitating the Greeks in this respect, set quite a contrary example. When they declared comedians infamous by law, was it with a view to dishonour the profession? Of what use would so cruel a decree have been? No; they did not dishonour the profession, they only gave open testimony of the dishonour inseparable from it: For good laws never alter the nature of things, they only are guided by it; and such laws alone are observed. The point is not therefore to cry out against prejudices; but to know first of all whether these are really prejudices; whether the profession of a comedian is not in itself dishonourable; for if such it should unfortunately prove, in vain would it be for us to determine it is not; instead of vindicating its reputation, we should only bring disgrace on ourselves.

What is then the so much boasted ability of a comedian? It is the art of counterfeiting, of assuming a strange character, of appearing differently from what he really is, of flying into a passion in cold blood, of saying what he does not think as naturally as if he really did think it; in short, of forgetting his own station.

to personate that of others. What is this profession of a comedian? A trade by which a man exhibits himself in publick with a mercenary view; a trade by which he submits to ignominies and affronts from people, who think they have purchased a right to treat him in this manner; a trade, in short, by which he exposes his person to publick sale. I convince every ingenuous man to tell me, whether he is not conscious in the bottom of his heart, that this traffick has something in it servile and base. You philosophers, who pretend to be superior to the prejudices of the vulgar, would not you all die for shame, if meanly metamorphosing yourselves into kings, you were obliged to act a character so different from your own, and to expose your sacred persons to the insolence of the vulgar? What sort of spirit is it then that a comedian imbibes from his condition? A mean spirit, a spirit of falsehood, pride, and low ridicule, which qualifies him for acting every sort of character, except the noblest of all, that of man, which he lays aside.

I am not ignorant, that the action of a comedian is not like that of a cheat, who wants to impose upon you; that he does not pretend you should take him for the real person he represents; or that you should think him actuated by the passions which he only imitates: I know also, that by giving this imitation for what it really is, he renders it altogether innocent. Therefore I do not absolutely charge him with being a cheat, but with making it his whole business to cultivate the art of deception, and with practising in habits, which, tho' innocent perhaps on the stage, must every where else be subservient to vice. Those fellows so exactly equipped, and so well practised in the theory of gallantry and whining, will they never make use of this art to seduce the young and innocent? Those singing varlets, so nimble with their tongue and fingers on the stage, so artful in sup-
 porting the necessities of a profession more pen-
 sive than profitable, will they never turn their abilities off the stage? Will they never take the pur-
 sue of an extravagant son, or a miserly father for that of a rascal or Argan? The temptation of a little evil increaseth all the world over in proportion to the opportunity; and comedians must be honest by far than the rest of mankind, if they are not more so.
 The orator and the preacher, you will expose their persons in publick, as

well as the comedian. There is a very great difference. When the orator appears in publick, it is to speak, and not to exhibit himself as a show: He represents only his own person, he acts only his own proper part, he speaks only in his own name, he says, or he ought to say, no more than he really thinks: As the man and the character are the same being, he is in his right place; he is in the case of every other citizen that discharges the duties of his station. But a player is a person who delivers himself upon the stage in sentiments not his own; who says only what he is made to say; who oftentimes represents a chimerical being: Consequently he is lost, as it were, in his hero; and when he thus forgets the man, if there is any vestige of him remaining, it is only a laughing-stock to the audience. What shall I say of those who seem apprehensive of being too much respected in their native colours, and therefore degrade themselves so far as to act in characters, which they would be extremely sorry to resemble in real life? It is doubtless a sad thing to see such a number of villains in the world, who pass for honest men: But what can be more odious, more shocking, or more base, than to see an honest comedian acting the part of a villain, and exerting his whole abilities to establish criminal maxims, which he sincerely detests in his own heart?

All this shews there is something dishonourable in the profession; but there is still another source of corruption in the debauched manners of the actresses, which necessarily draws after it the same immorality in the actors. Yet why should this immorality be inevitable? Why, say you? At any other time there would be no occasion to ask this question; but in this present age, when prejudice and error reign triumphantly under the specious name of philosophy, mankind, intoxicated by their empty learning, are grown deaf to the voice of human reason, as well as nature.

In all countries, and in all conditions of life, there is so strong and so natural a connection between the two sexes, that the manners of the one ever determine those of the other. Not that these manners are always the same, but they have always the same degree of goodness, modified in each sex by their own peculiar inclinations. In England the women are gentle and timid: The men are rough and bold. Whence comes this seeming opposition? It is because the character of each sex is thus heightened; and it is

natural for this nation to carry every thing to extremes. This excepted, in other respects they are alike. The two sexes chuse to live asunder; they are both fond of good eating; both retire after dinner, the men to the bottle, the women to tea; both sit down to play without any violent eagerness, and seem to make rather a trade of it than a passion; both have a great respect for decency; both do honour to the conjugal vow; and if ever they violate their fidelity, they do not boast of the violation; they are both fond of domestick quiet; they are both remarkable for taciturnity; they are both difficult to move; they are both hurried by their passions; in both love is terrible and tragical, it determines the fate of their days, the consequence is nothing less, says Muralt, than to lose either their reason or life; finally, they are both fond of the country, and the English ladies are as well delighted in wandering alone in their parks, as in shewing themselves at Vauxhall. From this general taste for solitude, ariseth that for meditation, and romances, with which England is over run *. Thus both sexes, more recollected within themselves, are less influenced by foolish modes, have a greater relish for the real pleasures of life, and study less to appear, than to be happy.

I have quoted the English thro' preference, because of all nations in the world, there is none where the manners of the two sexes seem to differ more at first sight. From the relation between men and women in that country, we may conclude for every other. The whole difference consists in this, that the life of the females continually shews their manners; whereas that of the men being more lost in the uniformity of business, you cannot judge rightly of them without seeing them in their pleasures. If you would therefore know the men, you must study the women. This is a general maxim, and so far all the world will agree with me. But if I should add, that the virtues of the fair sex are to be found no where but in a retired life; that the peaceful care of a family is their peculiar province; that their dignity consists in modesty; that bashfulness is the inseparable companion of chastity; that to court the looks of men is a proof of corruption; and that every woman, who is fond of shewing her charms, brings dishonour on her person: Instantly I hear the noise of this new-fangled philosophy, which has its rise and de-

clension in the corner of a large city would fain stifle the voice of nature to all mankind."

He then goes on to answer this question; but we are to consider, that Rousseau seems to have been acquainted with no comedians but those of France. Had he been well acquainted with theatre in this country, where the necessity of a comedian is not declared by law, or even by the church as now established, he would have known many comedians of both sexes who are not only excellent performers but of an irreproachable character in private life; and indeed, according to the maxim in relation to the fair sex, it to be adopted, no modest woman ever keeps open shop, much less sits at the bar of a tavern, coffee-house, or other house of publick entertainment. Therefore, tho' he has passed a harsh sentence against Fanaticks, we may very properly ask, Does there seem to be something of fanaticism in the opinion of comedians, and with respect to the fair sex in general?

Account of the Papyrus, by M. le Comte Caylus.

THE *Papyrus*, or the *Cyperus*, is a large plant that grows wild in the midst of the stagnating water left in hollow places after the inundation of the Nile. We are told by Theophrastus and Pliny, that the natives use the roots of it for firing, as well as for other purposes of wood: That they make little boats of the plant itself, and cut the inner bark into sails, mats, garbancoverlids, and cordage: That they eat it both raw and sodden, and squeeze the juice as a dainty; but, of all its uses, the most celebrated was that of serving to write upon, like the papyrus of these days, which derives its name from this plant of Ægypt. The inner part of the stalk was cut and separated into different *Laminae*, which were torn apart, and dried in the sun for the manufacture. These *Laminae* were laid together horizontally and transversely into sheets or leaves, upon a smooth surface then moistened with water, which dissolved a kind of viscous glue in the bark of the plant, serving to cement and render the whole uniform. The sheets thus formed was put into a press, and afterwards dried for use. Such was the process of making paper in Ægypt, as the sheets were coarse, brown, and unequal, and imperfect, the Roman

methods to bring the fabrick to
tion. They contrived a glue or
by means of which they could oc-
ally enlarge the size and volume.
bleached it to a surprising degree of
ness: They beat it with hammers,
to render it more thin and less po

They smoothed and polished it
tory; and, by a sort of calendar,
it a shining gloss like that of the
paper. According to the differ-
degrees of delicacy, whiteness, and
it acquired different appellations,
from the names of particular ma-
strers, from the great personages
used it, or from the particular uses
which it was put, such as the *Fannian*,
Horatian, the *Claudian*, the *Imperial*,
Horatic, and the *Amphitheatric*.

of The Honest Grief of a Tory. C
a Letter to the Author of the Moni-
(See p. 96.)

THE simile, printed in your paper
of last Saturday, had been sent
about a week before, and read in the

We heard it, not without resent-
at seeing ourselves and our friends
delicately treated. However, to say
the raillery, we thought, was the
wantonnefs of a lively imagination,
the malevolence of calumny or in-
er. Yet we were apprehensive, by
the conduct of our friends, that the
which was not wholly unmerited. Your
paper shewed us, we were not mis-
and therefore we hoped to find our
minister vindicated by you from
charge of Hanoverian measures, so
so solemnly abjured. How were
disappointed! Neither the charge a-
the Minister, or the Tories, was
Your correspondent, indeed, is
very angry, with his brother bard,
deep are his menaces of vengeance.

pray, Mr. Monitor, do not you
criticks, poets, and poet-tasters,
the quaint spelling of your correspon-
treat one another a little cruelly? G
should an unfortunate man of rhyme
in the pillory? *Tear him for his bad*
cries the mob of Rome in Julius
Yet surely, Sir, it would be a
imprudent in the writer of *Doll Com-*
to advise the punishing bad poets
severity. But suppose this rhimer of H
were set in the pillory. Would
ishment of the author make his
unlike? Could it vindicate the con-
either of the Minister, or the To-
But after all this anger, what is
simile-man's crime? • *A libel on the*

*Minister, is a libel on our country: It is
equally criminal, as a libel on the King;
and the authors should share the same fate.*

I little expected to find such sentiments as
these in a writer, who professes his zeal
for liberty and the constitution. Take
them in Swift's ridicule.

That ministers, by Kings appointed,
Are, under them, the Lord's anointed;
Ergo, it is the self same thing,
T' oppose the minister or King;
Ergo, by consequence of reason,
To censure statesmen is high-treason.

I am a Tory; have always lived, and
hope to die a Tory. But, Sir, I am no
Jacobite, nor will I ever wish to see the
Majesty of the crown of England brought
down to a level with the reputation of my
fellow subject. *But he, who libels the*
minister, libels his country. Softly, good
Sir. If ministers are the country, as par-
sons call themselves the church, what is
to become of all other subjects? Much in
the same strain, † *This taxkey boy,*
Senegal, and these Indian twins, Louis-
bourg and Du Quesne, are the minister's
children. What! Mr. Monitor; had
Mr. Keppel and Boscawen; Mr. Am-
herst, and Wolfe, and Forbes, had they
no share in begetting these hopeful babes?
But indeed these are the children of the
nation, whose rights of parentage, I dare
believe, these gentlemen will cheerfully
acknowledge; and should this their new-
ly supposed father presume to dispose of
them without the nation's consent—But I
feel I am growing warm. Yet even age
may be forgiven, if it loses its temper,
when provoked by such absurdities. But
I will recollect myself.

F What therefore, Sir, do you imagine
was the consequence of our reading the
Simile a second time? We saw, that pas-
sion was but a miserable argument in the
debates of reason; that the charge against
the minister of Hanoverian measures, and
against the Tories of compliance with
those measures, still remains unconfuted,
indeed, unspoke to: That Mr. Monitor
too, has forsaken his principles, and is
basely become the defender of Germa-
nized measures and ministers. Nay more,
a nauseous flatterer. Your next paper,
I presume, will throw a popish, saint-like
glory round his head, and bid us repeat
in our devotions, O P—t; *ora pro nobis.*

Who does not rejoice with the present
minister in his success, and give him his
proper share of praise in taking Senegal,
Louisbourg, Du Quesne, and Goree?
But are you sure, Mr. Monitor, that
R 2

Louisbourg

Louisbourg (as in your verses you say it will) is to remain to us? Has not Mr. P—t shamelessly declared, that he would sooner part with it, than forego one single Iota belonging to the electorate of Hanover? Would HE were King of Hanover. I could be content to part with him on such terms, and trust to Providence for as good a British Minister. But ministers, of all parties, like Dryden's priests of all religions, are the same.

These reflexions, you will perhaps say, proceed from *unjust prejudices*. Yet Germany is not only to be the gulph of our treasures, but the grave of our people. Twelve hundred of our gallant countrymen dead, and eleven hundred at one time sick in German hospitals! Let nature, as well as politicks, deter us from this land of slaves. Its climate is fatal to the sons of liberty. Why were we made so angry (I was sincerely angry) with a very great person two years ago, when he wanted to take some English troops with him to Germany? Was that too an *unjust prejudice*?

But our ministers are virtuous, and ought to be supported by the virtuous; not ridiculed by the vicious. They have put an end to corruption. You mean corruption of members of parliament by money; for as to corruption in the country, I can look round me, and see it flourishing as much as ever; and more bargains made, than perhaps ever were so long before the meeting of the new parliament: You must mean corruption by money, not by employments, for by employments, contracts, bonus's, staff-officers, navy, army, victualling, &c. &c. there are more retained than ever; and Mr. P.'s friends and relations having been provided for to the utmost of his demands, these emoluments do not only remain and multiply, but remain dispensed by the same hand, as heretofore: In simple, honest truth, his G— and his corruption, are the main supports of P— and his virtue.

Suppose the man, whom we this time two years so much feared to see set over us, the patron of the *Test*, had succeeded. He would have bribed away, I doubt not. He would have sent money by wholesale to the continent; but tho' I am truly sensible of his good will that way, I ask you, Mr. Monitor, whether he could have sent so much, as is now sent? No, Sir. Our honest opposition, from which we have now scandalously departed, would have rendered it impossible."

P. S. I just now hear, that an excise on tobacco is to be our tax this year. If

so, the very worst attempt, of the worst minister, is to be carried into execution by the best. Or was that too *unjust prejudice*, of which Mr. P— cured us? But if this product of America must indeed be taxed in this manner, merely to save the part of the estates of a few West India members, what becomes of your only What means this bold, pernicious sure, either with regard to the or his West Indians, but gross and pable corruption? Corruption detected not as you would have us believe tested.

Account of the BRITISH COLONIES
Islands of AMERICA, commonly called
West-Indies, continued from p. 73

THAT this island was by the time of the restoration, that is to say, in the short space of five years, become rich and powerful colony, we may judge from its government's being then a subject of desire for a noble lord; for presently after the restoration col. Doyl recalled, and the lord Windsor appointed governor, who continued but two years in that government, and was succeeded by the before mentioned Sir Thomas Modiford, in whose time the island was divided into parishes, and their first form of government was established. It still subsists, and is the same with Barbadoes, and most of the other colonies; and from an account taken in his time, upon an apprehension of a invasion to be made upon them by the Spaniards, the following appears to have been the state of this infant colony.

F Parishes.	Families.	Inhabitants.
Port Royal	500	3500
St. Catharine	658	6275
St. John	83	995
St. Andrew	194	1550
St. David	80	960
St. Thomas	59	590
G Clarendon	143	1430
St. George	}	1000
St. Mary		
St. Anne		
St. James		
St. Elizabeth		
H Totals	1717	17295

In 1669, Sir Thomas Modiford succeeded in the government of this colony by Sir Thomas Lynch, and during their governments the trade of privateering and pirating upon the Spaniards

with great success, particularly afterwards Sir Henry Morgan, a farmer's son in Wales. As not like his father's business, as he was fit for service he went to sea, and having indentured with the captain of a West-India ship, was transferred by him, and sold to a planter in Antigua, whom he served faithfully for some time he had indentured, being four years, but as soon as his time was expired he went to Jamaica, and there entered as a common seaman on board a ship going to cruize upon the Spaniards, in which low station he, by his courage and conduct, soon came to be a captain among the buccaneers or pirates, as they were generally called, tho' after our manner of ourselves masters of Jamaica, some of them acted by commission from the governors of that island, as Morgan did after he came to be a commander; and therefore he is, by malicious or injudicious authors, most unjustly placed among the pirates of that age. In this station as a commander of privateers, he not only made prize of many ships at sea, but plundered many of their towns upon the coast, and even some of their inland cities. By these successes capt. Morgan, as he was then called, acquired so high a character, that as soon as he gave notice of his intending to undertake a new expedition, great numbers flocked to him, and listed under his banner, so that in the year 1670 he set himself at the head of a considerable number of ships, and a large number of brave men: With these he first sailed to the island of St. Katharines, near the coast of Costa Rica, where he left a good garrison, as he designed to keep possession of that way of a convenient retreat. He then sailed to Terra Firma, and attacked the castle of Chagra, where he met with some resistance, but their magazine being up by accident, they were obliged to surrender; and here he took the opportunity of a convenient retreat. He then marched over land, thro' a wild and desert country, to attack the city of Panama. Accordingly, after placing a garrison in the castle, he set out, August 18, with 1000 men; and after suffering most incredible hardships in their march, they arrived in sight of Panama. Upon their approach to the town, they found the governor at the head of an army of three thousand men ready to oppose their march; but there was no retreating, die or conquer was the word, therefore they

marched briskly up, attacked the Spaniards, and after an engagement of near two hours, totally routed them; and tho' they had lost near 200 men in the battle, yet, not to give the enemy time to recover, they marched directly up, attacked, and took the town by assault. Here they remained three or four months, plundering the town and packing up their booty, during which time the town was accidentally set on fire, and being built of cedar, there was no stopping the flames, until the whole town, consisting of 7000 houses, was laid in ashes. At last, the conquerors having collected all the booty they could expect, they set out and marched back to Chagra, carrying along with them 175 mules loaded with gold, silver, jewels, and rich merchandize; and from Chagra the captain, with many of his men, returned to Jamaica, having left the rest at Chagra, because of their being like to mutiny against him about dividing the spoil; for he did perhaps take too large a share to himself, as he brought with him to Jamaica 400,000 pieces of eight in specie.

As capt. Morgan was now rich, he did not perhaps incline to go upon any more adventures, but if he did, he was prevented; for in the year 1672, was concluded the famous American treaty between us and Spain, by which an end was put to all privateering by our people in the American seas; Sir Thomas Lynch was called home to answer the complaints that had been made against him by the court of Spain, or rather that our courtiers here might have a share of the spoil, which he had got from the privateers, who had acted by his commission; and the lord Vaughan was in his stead sent governor of Jamaica, with express orders to try, condemn, and execute all such as should be guilty of any piracies in those seas; which orders he carried rigorously into execution. This gave a severe check to the flourishing condition of Jamaica; and the same year it met with a further check, from the establishment of the African company; for about this time an agent for that company was settled at Jamaica, who made seizure of every ship not licensed by the company, that attempted to bring any negroes to that island, and got her condemned as an interloper upon the coast of Africa, contrary to the exclusive privilege granted by charter to that company, by which means the company got a monopoly of the slave trade, and consequently exacted what price they pleased from our planters in America.

But

But in 1674 the island received some advantage, in consequence of the treaty of peace that year concluded between the Dutch and us, by which it was stipulated, that such of the British subjects then remaining at Surinam as inclined to retire from thence, should have leave to depart with their effects, and be delivered to commissaries appointed by his Britannick majesty to receive them. Accordingly commissaries and ships were sent, who brought no less than 1200 of them to Jamaica; and as the governor had orders to allot to each family, in proportion to its number, a certain quantity of unappropriated lands in that island, he made them their allotments in St. Elizabeth parish, where they presently set about clearing and planting their land, and several of them came afterwards to be possessed of large estates in the island.

As the lord Vaughan was by his instructions obliged to act with vigour against the pirates, and against the interlopers upon the coast of Africa, both which measures were contrary to the particular interest of the inhabitants of Jamaica, we may believe, he was far from being a popular governor, consequently the worst construction was put upon every thing he did; and perhaps he, like most other governors, made a little too much haste to get rich. However, he continued in that government until the year 1678, when the murmur was so general and so violent against him, that our court thought fit to recall him, and Charles, earl of Carlisle, was sent in his room, who finding the climate very prejudicial to his health, returned to England in 1680, leaving capt. Morgan, now Sir Henry Morgan, to govern, until a new governor should be appointed by the crown; for the captain, after his return from Panama, had purchased a plantation in Jamaica, and as a private gentleman gained so much respect in the island, that he had been knighted, and appointed a member of the council, by the crown.

During his government he acted vigorously against the pirates, for upon hearing that a pirate sloop and Barca Longa, commanded by one Everson, a Dutchman, were in Cow Bay, seven leagues east of Port Royal, he presently set guards all round Port Royal, both by land and sea, to prevent any messenger's going to give the pirates intelligence of what he was about; and then he armed and fitted out a sloop, which sailed in a few hours, and attacked the pirates, who for a long time defended themselves bravely, but

their captain being killed, such remained alive in the sloop submitted whilst they were securing, those bark sailed and made their escape. prisoners were brought into Port Royal and as they were all Dutch or French Henry, to convince the Spaniards of being so, sent them all to Carthage where they were condemned and executed. But as Sir Henry was convinced of the imprudence as well as injustice of the exclusive privilege that had been granted the African company, and being himself a planter, had felt the avaritious and tyrannical use that had been made of the probably connived a little at the increasing trade to the coast of Africa. But he incurred the displeasure of our court at that time; therefore he was ordered to be sent home a prisoner, under pretence of answering the complaints that had many years before, been made against him by the court of Spain, and was detained three years a prisoner in the Tower without ever being brought to a trial notwithstanding our *Habeas Corpus* act, which he contracted such a bad habit of body, that he died soon after his discharge.

Sir Thomas Lynch had, it seems, his being called home, so fully answered the expectation of our courtiers, that they were perfectly satisfied with his answer to the complaints made by the Spaniards against him, and therefore in 1680 was again sent out governor of Jamaica where he was now as ready to apprehend and hang the pirates, as he had been in his former government to grant commissions; and to make his disposition the more manifest, he had caused to be built, at his own expence, a galley of 54 oars, to be employed in pursuit of his old friends the pirates, tho' I do not think that any of them were taken or executed in his time, which was but short, he died before he had been full three years in his government. However, in an assembly held by him soon after his arrival he got the laws of the island revised and corrected, and many new laws enacted, which continue in force to this day.

Sir Thomas Lynch was succeeded in the government by col. Hender Worth, who, I suppose, was preferred to the council. Upon the arrival of news of king Charles's death, he claimed James the Second with great solemnity, and in conjunction with the council and assembly sent home a very address upon that king's accession. At this time the Jews were become

in Jamaica, and as they promoted the trade of the island, the colonel wisely granted them an indulgence to hold themselves synagogues, and to have publick worship in their own way, which was confirmed to them by the duke of Albemarle, the next governor appointed by the crown, who arrived in January, 1687; but as he lived too long for the climate of Jamaica, he was sent off, and col. Molesworth succeeded him to the government, in which he remained until the news arrived of the revolution in England, and of the prince of Orange being proclaimed king and queen at London, whereupon he proclaimed them at Jamaica, with the solemnity he had in his former government proclaimed their father.

Some time after the revolution, the government here had so much business in their hands, that no new governor was appointed for Jamaica, until the year 1692, when the lord Inchiquin was appointed by king William, and he arrived in June or July of that year. Soon after his arrival, that is to say, on July 7, the negroes of a plantation in the parish of St. Andrew, to the number of about 400, rising to a gentleman named Sutton, broke out into rebellion; and as there were none but the overseer in the house, he broke it open, murdered him, and laid upon a large quantity of arms and ammunition that were lodged in it. From there they marched to the next plantation, murdered the overseer, and endeavoured to persuade the negroes belonging to join with them, but instead of this they fled to the woods and concealed themselves. Upon this disappointment it was expected that they would march to join the rebellious negroes in the mountains, but as Mr. Sutton was a strong house, and well stored with provisions, which they could neither take off nor part with, very luckily for them, they resolved to defend themselves in the house, until they had consumed the provisions, which gave the insurgents time to assemble a strong party of horse and foot against them; and when they saw this party approaching, they changed their resolution, deserted the house, and endeavoured to make their way thro' the sugar canes, which they set on fire as they passed, in order to retard the pursuit, but notwithstanding this contrivance, their pursuers came up with them, killed near one half of them, the rest throwing down their arms and fled, when such of the ringleaders

as were left alive, were condemned and executed in the usual torturing manner.

The next year, war having been declared against France, an expedition was undertaken against the French in Hispaniola, the command of which was given to Mr. Obrian, who made prize of, or destroyed several French ships at sea, and landing upon the coast, with about 900 soldiers he had under his command, destroyed several of their plantations in the open country; but as he had neither force enough, nor was properly provided, he could not attack any of their forts, and consequently could neither do the enemy much damage, nor himself any great service.

However, the bravado pleased the mob, and set them a rejoicing; but the year following their joy was turned into mourning, by one of the most terrible misfortunes that ever befell the island. On June 7, 1692, between 11 and 12 o'clock, happened a most extraordinary and surprising earthquake: The shocks were so violent, that in less than two minutes most of the houses and buildings in Port Royal were not only thrown in heaps, but covered by the sea. At the first shake many of the people ran into the streets and open places; but there they met with no safety: The ground opened in many places, some were swallowed up in the chasms, and never heard of more; others were thrown up again alive at some distance in the sea; and many fixed in the chasms, with only their head and shoulders, or their head only, above ground, some in this posture left alive, and in vain crying for help, but most squeezed to death by the earth shutting again upon their half buried bodies. In an instant the sea came rolling in mountainous waves over the town, and overwhelmed all those that were in the streets or houses, so that most of those that had escaped both the fall of the houses and the openings of the earth, were drowned; but many were saved by the ships and boats in the harbour, and some saved themselves by catching hold of the broken beams, rafters, or timbers of the houses, which appeared every where floating upon the surface of the water.

In all the other parts of the island the earthquake was equally violent, tho' not so destructive. Two great mountains at the entrance into sixteen mile walk, fell towards each other, and so choked up the passage of the river, whose usual course was between them, that the channel be-
low

low continued dry for several days. At Yellows, a large mountain split in two parts, one of which fell into a neighbouring valley, covered several settlements, and buried 19 white people; and most of the mountains in the island had their shape some way altered from what it was before. The water in the wells, tho' some of six fathom deep, flew out at the top; and from many of the chasms and openings of the earth there flew out torrents of water of a most nauseous smell. But it would be endless to relate all the dismal and wonderful effects of this earthquake; therefore I shall only add, that the ground on which Port Royal stood most certainly sunk, for great part of it is now six or seven fathom under water, and many think that the island itself, or at least that part of it called Liganee, sunk a little, because it did not require so long a rope, by two or three feet, to draw water out of their wells, as was required before this earthquake happened.

I do not find that any exact calculation was ever made of the people that perished by this earthquake: The number is generally computed at about 3000; but what added to the misfortune of the island, was an epidemical sort of sickness that ensued, occasioned, as supposed, by the stinking water thrown up from the opening of the earth, and by the dead bodies which continued for many days floating upon the water in the harbour, before they could all be brought ashore and buried. By this sickness it is reckoned, that at least 3000 more perished; and as the loss fell chiefly upon the towns of Port Royal and Kingston, it consisted almost entirely in the white people.

In commemoration of this double and severe visitation, the 7th of June was by an act of the assembly ordered to be always observed in that island as a day of fasting and humiliation; but tho' it inspired the people with this fit of religion, as such visitations generally do in every country, I must observe to their honour, that it did not break their spirit, or throw them into any fit of despondency, as the French probably expected; for they took this opportunity to repay the visit which the people of Jamaica had made them the preceding year, and actually landed 300 men upon the north side; but the Guernsey man of war, then in Port Royal harbour, together with several sloops, each with a number of men on board, were fitted out with such dispatch, that they came up with the French unexpectedly,

burnt their ships, and took or killed every man of them, except about 18, that privately got on board, and escaped unobserved in a small sloop.

[To be continued in our next.]

The following Extract from the Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the ancient Republicks, by E. W. Montagu, jun. Esq; ought to be made as publick as possible; therefore we shall give it a Place in our Magazine, as it deserves to be seriously considered by every Man who has a Regard for the British Constitution.

AFTER pointing out the vices and passions which put an end to the famous Athenian republick, the author goes on thus:

“Of all the human passions, ambition may prove the most useful, or the most destructive to a people. The —

— *Digito monstrari et dicier hic est;*

the fondness for admiration and applause seems coeval with man, and accompanies us from the cradle to the grave. Every man pants after distinction, and even in this world affects a kind of immortality. When this love of admiration and applause is the only end proposed by ambition, it then becomes a primary passion, all the other passions are compelled to be subservient, and will be wholly employed on the means conducive to that end. Whether this passion for fame, this eagerness after that imaginary life, which exists only in the breath of other people, be laudable or criminal, useful or frivolous must be determined by the means employed, which will always be directed whatever happens to be the reigning object of applause. Upon this principle however the means may differ, the end will be still the same; from the hero down to the boxer in the Bear-Garden, from the legislator who new models to the state, down to the humbler genius who strikes out the newest cut for a coat-sleeve. For it was the same principle directing the same end, which impelled Erostratus to set fire to the temple of Diana, and Alexander to set the world in a flame quickly after.

There is no mark which so surely indicates the reigning manners of a people in different periods, as that quality or object of mind, which happens to be the reigning object of publick applause. For the reigning object of applause will necessarily constitute the leading fashion, as the leading fashion always takes among the great or leading people; it

759.

subject of applause be praise-worthy, the example of the great will have a due influence upon the inferior classes; if virtuous or vicious, the whole body of the people will take the same cast, and be quickly infected by the contagion. There cannot therefore be a more certain criterion, by which we may form our judgment of the national virtue or national degeneracy of any people, in any period of their existence, than from those characters, which are the most distinguished in every period of their respective histories. To analyze these remarkable characters, to investigate the end proposed in all their actions, which opens to us all their secret springs; and to develop the means employed for the acquisition of that end, is not only the most entertaining, but, in my opinion, by much the most useful part of history. For as the reigning object of applause arises from the prevailing manners of a people, it will necessarily be the reigning object of desire, and continue to influence the manners of succeeding generations, till it is exposed, and gradually gives way to some new object. Consequently as history is like the repository of good and bad characters, by observing the proportional increase or decrease of each of those characters, in any given period of the respective history of any nation; we may investigate the prevailing manners of that people, from the reigning object of applause, by which the greater number of characters at that period endeavoured to distinguish themselves. Hence too we may observe the progressive order, in which the manners of any people prepared the way for every remarkable mutation in their government. For no essential mutation can be effected in any government (unless by the violence of external force) till the prevailing manners of the people are altered for such a change. Consequently, as the same causes will ever produce like effects; we observe the same similarity of characters prevailing amongst our own people with that which preceded the last mutation of government in any free nation; we may, at such a time, make a shrewd guess at the approaching change of our constitution and country. Thus the infancy and rise of the Grecian republics, when necessity of self-defence required a manly and warlike turn to the people, and the continuance of the same necessity had fixed it as a habit, the love of their country became the reigning object of public applause. As this reigning object

consequently became the chief object of desire to every one who was ambitious of publick applause, it quickly grew to be the fashion. The whole people in those states glowed with the generous principle of publick virtue to the highest degree of enthusiasm. Wealth had then no charms, and all the bewitching pleasures of luxury were unknown, or despised. And those brave people courted and embraced toils, danger, and even death itself, with the greatest ardour, in pursuit of this darling object of their universal wishes. Every man planned, toiled, and bled, not for himself, but for his country. Hence the produce of those ages, was a race of patriot statesmen and real heroes. This generous principle gave rise to those seminaries of manly bravery and heroick emulation, the Olympick, Isthmian, and other publick games. To obtain the victory at those scenes of publick glory was esteemed the utmost summit of human felicity, a wreath of wild olive, laurel or parsley (the victor's prize) that *Palmas nobilis*, as Horace terms it, which

Terrarum Dominos evehit ad Deos,

was infinitely more the object of emulation in those generous times, than coronets and garters are of modern ambition. Let me add too, that as the former were invariably the reward of merit only, they reflected a very different lustre upon the wearer. The honours acquired at these games quickly became the darling themes of the poets, and the charms of musick were called in to give additional graces to poetry. Panegyrick swelled with the most nervous strokes of eloquence, and decked up with all the flowers of rhetorick, was joined to the fidelity and dignity of history. Whilst the canvas glowed with mimic life, and the animated marble contributed all the powers of art to perpetuate the memory of the victors. These were the noble incentives, which fired the Grecian youth with the glorious emulation of treading in the steps of those publick spirited heroes, who were the first institutors of these celebrated games. Hence that refined taste for arts and sciences arose in Greece, and produced those master-pieces of every kind, the inimitable remains of which not only charm, but raise the justest admiration of the present times.

This taste raised a new object of applause, and at last supplanted the parent which gave it birth. Poetry, eloquence, and musick, became equally the subjects of emulation at the publick games, were

allotted their respective crowns, and opened a new road to fame and immortality. Fame was the end proposed and hoped for by all; and those who despaired of attaining it by the rugged and dangerous path of honour, struck into the new and flowery road which was quickly crowded with the servile herd of imitators. Monarchs turned poets, and great men fidlers, and money was employed to bias the judges at the publick games to crown wretched verses and bungling performers with the wreaths appropriated only to superior merit. This taste prevailed more or less in every state of Greece, (Sparta alone excepted) according to the different turn of genius of each people; but it obtained the most ready admission at Athens, which quickly became the chief seat of the muses and graces.

Thus a new object of applause introducing a new taste, produced that fatal alteration in the manners of the Athenians, which became a concurrent cause of the ruin of their republick. For tho' the manners of the Athenians grew more polite, yet they grew more corrupt, and publick virtue ceased gradually to be the object of publick applause and publick emulation. As dramattick poetry affected most the taste of the Athenians, the ambition of excelling in that species of poetry was so violent, that Æschylus died with grief, because in a publick contention with Sophocles the prize was adjudged to his antagonist. But tho' we owe the finest pieces of that kind now extant to that prevailing taste, yet it introduced such a rage for theatrical entertainments as fatally contributed to the ruin of the republick.

Justin informs us, that the publick virtue of Athens declined immediately after the death of Epaminondas. No longer awed by the virtue of that great man, which had been a perpetual spur to their ambition, they sunk into a lethargy of effeminate indolence. The publick revenues appropriated for the service of the fleet and army were squandered in publick festivals and publick entertainments. The stage was the chief object of the publick concern, and the theatres were crowded whilst the camp was a desert. Who trod the stage with the greatest dignity, or who excelled most in the conduct of the drama; not who was the ablest general, or most experienced admiral, was the object of the publick research and publick applause. Military virtue and the science of war were held cheap, and poets and players engrossed those ho-

nours due only to the patriot and hero; whilst the hard-earn'd pay of a soldier and the sailor was employed corrupting the indolent pleasure-taking citizen. The fatal consequence of the degeneracy of manners, as Justin assures us this: That the able Philip, taking advantage of the indolence and effemacy of the Athenians, who before took the lead in defence of the liberty of Greece, drew his beggarly kingdom of Macedon out of its primitive obscurity and at last reduced all Greece under the yoke of servitude. Plutarch, in his enquiry whether the Athenians were more eminent in the arts of war, or in the arts of peace, severely censures their insatiable fondness for diversions. He asserts, that the money idly thrown away upon the presentation of the tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides alone, amounted to a much greater sum than had been expended in their wars against the Persians, in defence of their liberty and common safety. The judicious philosopher and historian, makes the eternal infamy of the Athenians, furnish a severe, but sensible reflection, on the Lacedemonian who happened to be present at these diversions. The general Spartan, trained up in a state where publick virtue still continued to be the object of publick applause, could not behold the ridiculous assiduity of the Choragi, the magistrates who presided at the publick shows, and the immense sums which were lavished in the decorations of a new comedy, without indignation. "He therefore frankly told the Athenians, that they were highly criminal in wasting so much time, and giving that serious attention to trifles, which ought to be dedicated to the affairs of the publick. That it was more criminal to throw away upon such baubles as the decorations of a theatre, that money which ought to be applied to the equipment of their fleet, or the support of their army. That diversions ought to be treated merely as diversions, and might serve to relax the mind at our leisure hours, or when over a bottle; if any kind of utility could arise from such trifling pleasures. But to see the Athenians make the duty they owed to their country give way to their passion for the entertainments of the theatre, and to waste so profitably that time and money upon frivolous diversions, which ought to be appropriated to the affairs and the necessities of the state, appeared to him the height of insatiation."

Could we raise the venerable philosopher from the grave to take a short survey

the present manners of our own countrymen, would he not find them an amazingly exact copy of those of the Athenians, in the times immediately preceding their subjection to Macedon? Would he see the same series of daily and night-diversions, adapted to the taste of every class of people, from the publick breaking (that bane to the time and industry of the tradesman) up to our morning Orgies, the midnight revels of the masquerade? If he censured the Athenians for throwing away so much time and attention upon the chaste and manly pieces of Sophocles and Euripides, what would he have thought of that strange *pleasure-mania* (as I may term it) which prevailed so lately, and so universally amongst all ranks and all ages? Had he enquired of those multitudes who so long crowded both theatres at the representation of *Romeo and Juliet*, what were the striking beauties which so strongly and so repeatedly engaged their attention, could a tenth part of the affected admirers of that pathetick poet, have given him a more satisfactory answer than, "That it was the fashion?" Would he have been convinced that fashion was the only motive, when he saw the same people struggling with the same eagerness, and following the ribaldry of modern farce, and the buffoonery of pantomime with the same fury of applause? Must he not have pronounced, that they as much exceeded the Athenians in thoughtless levity and folly, as they sunk beneath them in reason and judgment? For Plutarch does not find fault with the fine taste of the Athenians for the noble compositions of the incomparable poets; but for that excess of passion for the theatre, which, by setting up a new object of applause, almost extinguished that publick virtue for which they had been so greatly renowned: Nay, which made them more anxious about the fate of a new tragedy, than the decision of the pretensions of two players, than about the fate of their country. But what idea must he have of the higher class of our people, when he sees those who should be foremost in a time of distress and danger, to animate the drooping spirit of their countrymen by the lustre of their example, attentive only to the unmanly trills of an opera; a habit of effeminacy which would have disgraced even the women of Greece, in the days of greatest degeneracy. If he was informed that this species of diversion was quite natural to the rougher genius, as the climate of Britain, that we were

obliged to purchase and fetch over the worst performers of Italy at the expence of vast sums; what opinion must he form of our understanding? But if he was to see the insolence of these hirelings, and the servile prostration of their paymasters to these idols of their own making, how must such egregious folly excite his contempt and indignation! In the midst of these scenes of dissipation, this varying round of unceasing diversions, how must he be astonished at the complaint of poverty, taxes, the decay of trade, and the great difficulty of raising the necessary supplies for the publick service, which would strike his ear from every quarter! Would not his censure upon our inconsistent conduct be just the same which the honest Spartan passed upon the infatuated Athenians? When a national militia of 60,000 men only was asked for, would he not have blushed for those who opposed a measure (once the support and glory of every free state in Greece) and whittled it down to half the number from a pretended principle of economy? But could his philosophick gravity refrain a smile, when he saw the same people lavishing their thousands in subscriptions to balls, concerts, operas, and a long train of expensive et cæteras, yet so wondrous frugal in pounds, shillings, and pence, in a measure so essential to the very safety of the nation? If therefore he saw a people bending under an accumulating load of debt, almost to bankruptcy, yet sinking more and more into a luxury, known in his time only to the effeminate Persians, and which required the wealth of Persia to support it: Involved in a war, unsuccessful till measures were changed with ministers; yet indulging in all the pleasures of pomp and triumph, in the midst of national losses and national dishonour:—Contracting daily fresh debts of millions, to carry on that war, yet idly consuming more wealth in the useless pageantry of equipage, dress, table, and the almost innumerable articles of expensive luxury, than would support their fleets and armies; he could not help pronouncing such a people mad past the cure of hellebore, and self-devoted to destruction."

THERE have been various reports about the manner in which the great Gustavus Adolphus, the assertor of German liberty, killed at the famous battle of Lutzen, Nov. 16, 1632, lost his life. Some say he was assassinated at the instigation of cardinal Richlieu. Puffendorf, in his History of Sweden, says, he

lost his life by the hands of Francis Albert, duke of Lauenburg, one of his generals, who was bribed by the Imperialists. But in the archives of Sweden there hath lately been found a letter, which sets this matter in a different light. It was written Jan. 21, 1725, by Mr. Andrew Goeding, provost of the chapter of Vexio, to Mr. Nicholas Hawedson Dahl, secretary of the archives of Sweden. The substance of it is as follows:

"Being in Saxony in 1685, I discovered, by a happy chance, the circumstances of the death of king Gustavus Adolphus. That great prince had gone attended by one domestick only, to reconnoitre the enemy. It being a very thick fog, he unfortunately fell in with a post of the Imperial troops, who fired upon him, and wounded him, but did not kill him. The servant, in bringing the king back to his camp, dispatched him with a pistol, and took the glasses which the king used on account of his being near sighted. I bought those spectacles from the dean of Naumbourg. The man who killed the king was very old and at the point of death when I was in Saxony. Remorse for his crime troubled him extremely, and his conscience gave him no rest. He sent for the above mentioned dean, and confessed to him his horrid crime, with all its circumstances. From this dean I learnt them, and from him I bought the glasses, which I have deposited among the archives of Sweden. I immediately sent these particulars from Germany to baron Puffendorf, that he might insert them in his History of Sweden: He wrote me in answer, that his history was already printed in Holland, and that he had followed, in his narration of this event, the sentiments of Chemnitz, &c."

To the Editor of the London Chronicle.

—Optimè hoc cavet Deus;

Eripere vitam nemo non homini potest,

At nemo mortem.— SENECA, Trag.

S I R,

THAT the governing part of societies have a delegated power of punishing capitally delinquents against their fundamental institutions, is a point scarcely to be controverted; but they can surely have no right to load death itself with supererogatory tortures, excepting only, by a law of retaliation, in cases where cruelty has been added to murder. The weak excuse insisted on, I well know, is that such terrifying barbarities may prevent the commission of the crimes for which they are inflicted: But this is to

argue against fact, for neither the ferocity of the Draconian, nor the Japanese have answered the proposed end, nor diminished, much less extinguished offence, and it is to reason without knowledge, because future punishment, however formidable and inevitable too (which it is only supposed) makes but inadequate and impotent impressions on a man while under the present predominancy of an untimely passion, as is notorious from the surprising slender effects of religious discipline on true believers. What shall we say to, or what must we think of the man, the diabolical tortures, which have recently exhibited on regicides in two Christian nations? (See our Vol for 1757, p. 385, and our last month, p. 86.) How frightful sufferings, that make a man's life a torment, and almost abhor his own species being the perpetrators of them! Inhumanities, the bare relation whereof has, to the honour of the nation, been the death of an Englishman! Barbarities, which are the most culpable of wretched mankind, and not possibly deserve, those monsters of species alone excepted, who, in the way of adulation to tyrannick courts, have naturally and impiously adjudged them to be thereunto!—Seneca, the tragick poet, marks (in the words of my motto) "the equity of the Deity, who had made man liable to be robbed of his life by his body, had, in compensation, so ordered that he could be deprived of the privilege of death by nobody." But alas! the philosopher lived not in times when the cruelty of refined cruelty had almost wrested from the human kind this melancholy remedy, and could draw the teeth to prefer a sharp tongue for cruel interrogatories, and a cruel sword to be diffused by horses. Ought not therefore man to be roused to counteract this unnatural malice, to recover to man this valuable boon of celestial justice, to furnish the wretches, doomed to death, complicated with unjust aggravations, with such means of deliverance as power and wit of tyranny can never contrive! Nor, doubtless, need the scrupulous be alarmed at, nor can the most casuistical confound with suicide that is prohibited, the necessity of self dispatch to be usurped on these occasions; the miserable creatures, whose death is become unavoidable, being only innocent thereof, as the convicted felon manfully leaps from the cart, or the criminal extends his passive neck to the axe (to employ higher instances) as a Deity whose zeal does that which necessarily

• A gentleman on reading the account of the late barbarous execution at Lisbon,

him to capital penalties, or as the
 men who religiously omit doing what
 can save their lives. And I think,
 the very aliment necessary for the
 sustenance of criminals, and often forced
 them, till such time as the scenery of
 horrid tragedy can be prepared, may A
 considered the providential means of pre-
 venting its exhibition. Every one has
 experienced the violent convulsions caused
 by a little drink or bread that has fallen
 voluntarily into the windpipe, by laugh-
 ing casually, or speaking at the instant of
 eating or drinking; which is commonly B
 called, "the victuals going the wrong
 way." It is manifest from hence, that
 voluntary efforts, might introduce
 the glottis, into the larynx and bronchi,
 and force a quantity of liquids especially, as
 to overpower the muscular machinery
 of the lungs, and stop their play. This C
 hypothesis is confirmed by the dissection
 of drowned persons, who are often found
 without water in the alimentary duct, and
 with very little of it only in the lungs,
 and (scarcely however, it appears, to occa-
 sion instantaneous death) which they had
 died in this manner. I am of opi- D
 nion too, that the same desirable escape
 from mangling tortures might be effected
 by what would be vulgarly termed, hold-
 ing the breath till it was quite gone, or
 by *temporarily impeding the organs of respiration*
as to render them incapable of re-
sisting their functions. For some degree E
 of relaxation is required to actuate the
 muscles that dilate the thorax in inspira-
 tion; the will may therefore, by with-
 holding its assent, be able to suspend their
 action, till such time as it shall be irrec-
 ovable. This attempt could even be re-
 sisted by the over-conscientious, till on F
 a very scaffold of sufferance; where,
 should it unfortunately not wholly succeed,
 would it certainly, by strongly *divert-*
ing the attention, mitigate the agonies, and
 render them less intolerable. I subject,
 however, these conjectures (for experi- G
 mental demonstration cannot here be ad-
 vanced) to those of more ingenuity, more
 practical knowledge, and more intimate
 acquaintance with the human œconomy,
 whom I intreat and conjure by the com-
 munion of humanity, to concur in be-
 lieving on their fellows the minutest por-
 tion of negative happiness, by *rescuing* H
from the possibility of being made mi-
serable in the last degree: For, as my au-
 thor judiciously advances in another place,
quàm erit ille miser cui facile est mori.

I am, &c.

PHILANTHROPOS.

* Commodore Kepple has lately demonstrated our author's mistake.

Mr. Adanson, a French Gentleman hav-
 ing gone to, and resided five Years in
 Senegal, merely with a View to improve
 himself in the Knowledge of Natural
 History, his Accounts of that Country may
 be more depended on than those of most
 other Travellers, therefore we shall com-
 municate some of them to our Readers as
 follow.

Description of the Island of GOREE.

"THE fourth of September, 1749,
 by break of day, we found our-
 selves off Cape Verd: This to me was a
 new sight, who, during four months that
 I had been at Senegal, had seen no such
 thing as hills, and especially of stone.
 Soon after this, we espied the Magdalen
 Islands, and that morning we cast anchor
 in the bay of Goree. This island con-
 sists of a low narrow piece of land, and
 a small but very steep mountain, the whole
 the sixth part of a league in length. Not-
 withstanding its confined extent, the situ-
 ation renders it a very agreeable place:
 Towards the south you enjoy a prospect,
 terminated only by the sea; northward,
 you discover at a distance Cape Verd, and
 all the other capes and neighbouring pro-
 montories. Tho' it is in the torrid zone,
 yet they breathe a cool and temperate air
 almost the whole year round; which is
 owing to the equality of days and nights,
 and its being continually refreshed by al-
 ternate breezes from the land and sea. M.
 de S. Jean, the director of the island, has
 embellished it with several fine buildings:
 He has likewise fortified it, and is adding
 every day to the works; so that it is now
 become impregnable*. By his diligence,
 several fresh springs have been discovered;
 the gardens have been planted with excel-
 lent fruit-trees; legumes have been made
 to grow in great plenty; in short, by
 these different advantages, of a small bar-
 ren island, he has made it a safe and de-
 lightful residence. I had been recom-
 mended to him by M. de la Brue, his
 brother, director-general of the settlement,
 and I could not but in consequence meet
 with every kind of encouragement."

The surprising Strength of the OSTRICH.

"THE same day (viz. July 5, 1749)
 two ostriches, which had been
 bred near two years in the factory, af-
 forded me a sight of so extraordinary a
 nature, as to deserve a place in this nar-
 rative. These gigantick birds I had seen
 only by the way, as I travelled over the
 burning sands on the left of the Niger,
 but

but now I had a full view of them at my ease. Tho' they were but young, still they were very near of an equal size with the largest. They were so tame, that two little blacks mounted both together on the back of the largest: No sooner did he feel their weight, than he began to run as fast as ever he could, till he carried them several times round the village; and it was impossible to stop him, otherwise than by obstructing the passage. This sight pleased me so well, that I would have it repeated: And to try their strength, I made a full-grown negro mount the smallest, and two others the largest. This burthen did not seem to me at all disproportioned to their strength. At first they went a pretty high trot; when they were heated a little, they expanded their wings as if it were to catch the wind, and they moved with such fleetness, that they seemed to be off the ground. Every body must, some time or other, have seen a partridge run, consequently must know there is no man whatever able to keep up with it; and it is easy to imagine, that if this bird had a longer step, its speed would be considerably augmented. The ostrich moves like the partridge, with both these advantages; and I am satisfied that those I am speaking of, would have distanced the fleetest race horses that were ever bred in England. It is true, they would not hold out so long as a horse; but without all doubt they would be able to perform the race in less time. I have frequently beheld this sight, which is capable of giving one an idea of the prodigious strength of an ostrich; and of shewing what use it might be of, had we but the method of breaking and managing it as we do a horse."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I SEND the following account of an affair, which, in my opinion, is as strange as was ever noticed.

As I had heard frequent complaints from the neighbours hereabouts of a strange dog which had done much damage, I had the curiosity to go out in pursuit of him. I accordingly last Monday morning went out with my gun to some woods about four miles and an half from Pomfret, and having walked about for near two hours, I saw a black and white dog come up to me about as big as a common fox hound. I waited for him, and stayed till he had smelt all round me, and walked off from me a little way to a cart, which

was returning from Pomfret market loaded with butchers meat. I then followed him, when I saw him with great ferocity leap into the cart, and return with a leg of mutton, which he laid down, and then leaped up again and brought a leg of pork towards me, and descended a place which only appeared like common ground being covered with furze. He then returned to look for the mutton, which when he missed, he foamed at the mouth and, to all appearance, seemed very angry, but returned to his cavern, where he stayed for about 10 minutes, all which time I was attentively watching his coming up, with the muzzle of my gun close to the hole where he descended, and as I heard him coming up, I discharged my piece, which struck him in the breast and killed him. When I and some more friends went the next day in search of this place, we found it about six feet long and two high, where we found several carcasses of dead sheep, and other things which this surprizing animal had lived on some time; there are several farmers of substance will assert this fact, having suffered great damages from this dog, and who are as glad of its death, as,

S I R,

Your humble servant,

AMICUS.

A Description and Natural History of the Island of GUADALOUPE.

GUADALOUPE, one of the Caribbee Islands, was so named by Columbus from the resemblance of its mountains to those of that name in Spain but it was by the Caribbees themselves called Karukera, or Carriceura. It is reckoned 15 miles N. W. of Marigalante and 30 leagues N. W. from Martinique W. long. 62. N. lat. 16. 6. It is the largest and one of the finest belonging to the French in those parts, being near 10 leagues in circumference. Father Tertre's Map represents it divided in two parts by a channel about a league and an half over called the Salt River, navigable only by canoes, that runs N. and S. and communicates with the sea on both sides by great bay at each end, of which that to the north is called Grande Cul de Sac and the south, Petit Cul de Sac. The E. part of the island is called Grande Terre, and is about 19 French leagues from Antego Point on N. W. to the Point of Guardaloupe on S. E. and about nine leagues and an half in the middle where it is broadest. M. Robbe, the French geographer, makes this part about 50 leagues

1759.

The W. part, which is properly Guadaloupe, according to Laet, is divided by a ridge of mountains into *Terre W.* and *Basse Terre E.* This is $13\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from N. to S. and $\frac{1}{2}$ where broadest, and 45 leagues in compass. Both parts would be joined by a Isthmus a league and half broad, were not cut thro' by the said canal. Grand *Terre* part is destitute of fresh water, which is so plentiful in the other (properly called Guadaloupe) that it has enough to supply the neighbouring islands. What makes this 35 leagues in compass, both parts or islands together about 100 leagues. The Salt River, he says, is about 100 feet over at its mouth towards *Grand Cul de Sac*, from whence it grows more narrow; so that in some places it is not above 90 feet over. Its depth is also unequal; for in some places it will carry a ship of 500 tons, in others, hardly a vessel of 50. It is a smooth clear stream, above two leagues from one *Cul* to the other, finely shaded, mostly with mangroves. The air is clear and wholesome, and is not so hot as in Martinico. The French began to send colonies to it about 1632; but it has vastly more increased since the beginning of the present century. It is said to contain 10,000 Europeans inhabitants, and 30,000 Negroes; it makes more sugar than any of the British Islands but Jamaica, and is fortified with several regular forts. Labat found the copou-tree, so famous for its salubrious balsam or oil; this tree is hand-some, about 20 feet high, with a leaf like that of an orange-tree, but somewhat longer and more pointed, and of an aromatic smell, as is also its bark when rubbed between the fingers; its wood is white and very soft. It is of quick growth, because the sap is always rising. It grows hard nor dry like the balsam of Peru. He commends it as a specific for almost all maladies internal and external. He found the milk shrub, whose leaf resembles a laurel, only it is larger, thicker, softer, and its fibres, when pressed, yield a liquor of the colour and substance of milk. It has blossoms of five or six petals each, resembling jessamin, being oval bud, inclosing two small black seeds, that are the seed of the tree, which thrives very well from slips. Its bark is green without, white within, and contains a pith like an elder's. The leaf is about an inch long, with a knot in the place where it touches the bark. He commends the juice for near as

many virtues as the copou. Here is also the moubane tree, which bears yellow plumbs, wherewith they fatten hogs; and the corbary, a tree which bears a fruit in a shell containing a downy pulp of a saffron colour, and yields a gum, which hardened in the sun becomes very clear, so that it is used for bracelets, &c. The chief product besides is sugar, cotton, indigo, ginger, tobacco, cassia, bananas, pine apples, store of rice, maize, mandioca, and potatoes. Some mountains in the above ridge are overgrown with trees; at the feet of others are large plains watered by sweet streams. Among them is a volcano continually smoking, which gives a sulphureous taste to the rivers about it; and there are boiling hot springs, particularly one in the W. near *Goyaves Island*, good for dropries. The two *Culs de Sac* abound with tortoises, sharks, pilots, &c. and here are abundance of land crabs, with swarms of musketos and gnats.

In the Grand *Terre*, on the E. side of the *Petit Cul de Sac*, stands *Fort Louis*, with a redoubt before it of six guns to play into the road. This fort lies in that quarter called the parish of *Gosier*. In the Grand *Terre* are great indentures made in the land by the sea, affording shelter to vessels from hurricanes or enemies, in such deep water, that, instead of anchorage, they are moored to palmetto trees on each side, the branches of which in a manner cover them. The *Grande Cul* contains a basin five or six leagues long, from the point of *Gros Morne* in the *Basse Terre*, to that of *Antigua* in *Grande Terre*, three leagues where broadest, and one where narrowest; a safe road for all rates. The *Petit Cul de Sac* is a populous, well-cultivated, trading parish, to the N. of *Goyaves*; and both are in *Cabes Terre*, on the east side of *Guadaloupe Proper*. Ginger comes up exceedingly well in the east of *Proper Guadaloupe*, between *Grand Cul de Sac* and the river of *Cabes Terre*, or *Great River*, which is 180 feet wide, clear water, but almost impassable by reason of numberless rocks. People here eat vast quantities of it even green, because of the extraordinary moisture of the country. The next river to the S. is the *Grand Carbet*, and half a league further *Grand Bananiers*. That named *Trois Rivières*, four miles broad, is on the S. E. side of *Guadaloupe*, where stands the *Old Fort*; for the security of the coast, which is very even, has good anchorage, and a smooth water, and therefore most liable to descents from enemies, who, if they

they had this part of the island, might cut off the communication betwixt Cabes and Basse Terre, and thereby make themselves masters of the whole. There are therefore two iron guns to give alarm; and in the sulphur mountains is a redoubt called Dos d'Asne, to which the French, when such a descent has happened, sent their best effects, wives, children, and old men. But the country here is so full of woods and precipices, that an handful of men might keep off an army. The river Galleons, on the S. W. side, where they have another fort, is so called, because the Spanish Galleons used to put in there for refreshments, before the French had the island.

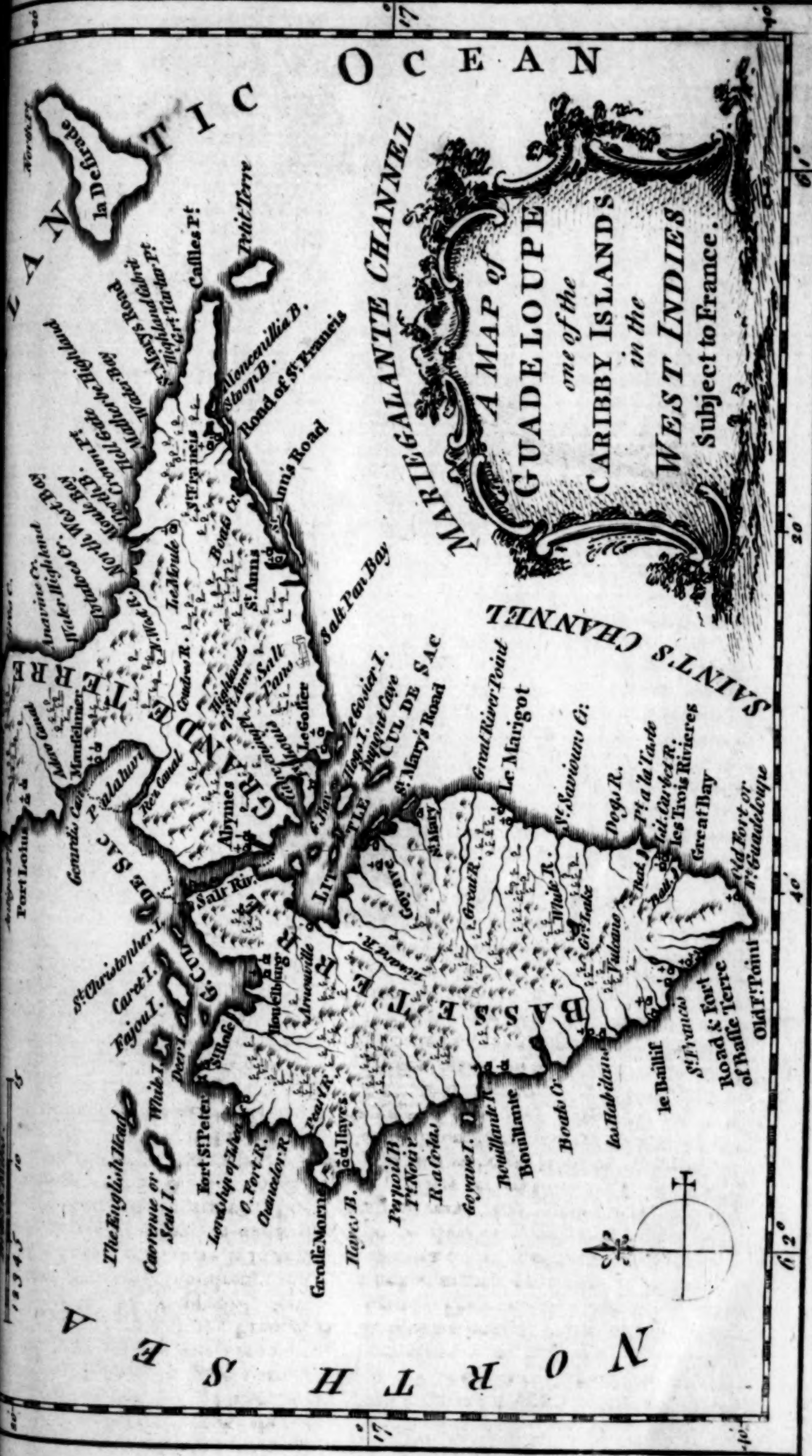
The chief fort of all is at the town of Basse Terre, two leagues north from the Point of Old Fort. The town is also the chiefest, with several churches, monasteries, and magazines, and a castle with four bulwarks, besides a fort on a neighbouring mountain. It was burnt by the English in 1691, after 35 days siege, together with some other forts; and when it was almost entirely rebuilt, it was carried away by a furious inundation of the river Bailiff. After it was begun to be rebuilt, it was a second time burnt by the English in 1703, with Magdalen and other forts. Magdalen fort stands on higher ground than the town. Its walls are washed on the south-east by the river Galleons. West it faces the sea, from whence it is 100 paces; and on the N. W. side it looks towards the town and mountains. The most considerable part of the town is betwixt the fort and that called the river of Herbs; and this is properly called the town of Basse Terre; and that which extends from the river to the brook of Billan, is called the town of St. Francis. Between the Bailiff, west, and the great river of Goyaves, east, are ruins of another fortification, destroyed by the English in 1691. About half a league from hence is Ante à la Bark creek, where the English made then their descent; the most likely place, says Labat, they could have chosen for every man of them to be cut to pieces, if the French general officers had behaved as they ought; because of the many defiles, difficult passes, mountains, and rivers, between the landing-place and fort of Basse Terre. Here Labat was at the hunting of that bird of passage, which he met with in none of the islands but this and Dominica, to which they repair at certain times of the year, to couple, lay, and hatch. He supposes it to be the Devil bird that is

seen in Virginia, &c. from May to October. It is about the size of a young parrot. Its plumage is as black as jet, wings long and strong, its legs very short with feet like ducks, but armed with strong claws. Its beak is an inch and half long, crooked, sharp, and extremely hard. These birds, with large eyes, see best at night, when they catch fish of the sea; but if disturbed by day, light so dazzles them, that they fly about at every object in their way, till they fall. They return from sea in the morning to that which is from them called Devil's Mountain, not far from the river Bailiff. There they lodge by pairs in holes; and nightly, when flying out to sea, they make such a chattering, as they called to, and answered one another. They stay here from the beginning of October, to the end of November, at which they are not seen till the middle of January, and then only single ones to be found in each hole. Their black flesh has a fishy taste, but it is good and nourishing. The young ones are more tender, but their fat like so much oil. Labat calls them manna sent from heaven every year, for the sustenance of the negroes and poor, who have nothing to live on during the season: And he thought it a great Providence that the birds harboured in places so difficult to climb, for otherwise the French would have destroyed the species long ago. When very great toil and danger he once indulged his curiosity to accompany some Negroes in this kind of fowling, who took them up six hours before they came to the top of the mountain. They were there till morning, when the Devils were returned from the fishery, and the Negroes repaired to their holes with dogs trained up to the chase. Each Negro carried a switch about an inch thick, seven or eight feet long, with a crook at one end. As soon as the dogs, which stood at every hole, found one with a Devil in it, they barked, and would have scratched up the ground at the entrance, but were prevented by the hunters lest the birds should forsake their haunts another year. They then thrust their switches into the holes till they came to the birds, who either fasten on it with their beaks; so that rather than quit their hold, they suffer themselves to be dragged out; or else, if they do not like the switch, it is turned about so often in the hole, till one of its wings being entangled it is drawn out by force. By noon he took 198 of them, and the father scrupled

Subject to France.

in the

Subject to France.



REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR
1900

own that he fed heartily on them, in Lent.

found the top of the sulphur mountain (see Vol. 1757, p. 393, &c.) with any thing but fern, and some sorry fern laden with mois; which he ascribed partly to the cold in so high a situation, and partly to its sulphurous exhalations, and eruptions of its ashes. The

who sell brimstone, fetch it from the white river assumes its colour from the said ashes, and falls into St. Louis. Bees here are blacker than ours, but not above half B; nor seem they to have any sting; so, it is too weak to pierce the so that when they are held in hand, only feel a slight titillation, which results from the motion of their feet, than of their stings. They have

hives but in hollow trees. Their C in black, nor is it used but to cement the necks of bottles, after it is thoroughly dried. The bees there do not make honey, but lay their honey in little wax cells, of the form and size of pigeons' eggs, tho' more pointed. Though easily killed, yet so artfully are they disposed, D there appears no void between them.

are very large spiders, some as large as a man's fist; but then they have no venom, nor are they poisonous. The people here are very cautious of destroying them, because they eat a certain kind of nasty insect, called Ravets, of E the same, and almost the shape, of May-flies, but a little more flat and tender, which gnaw paper, books, pictures, &c. in all places, wherever they pitch, and their ordure.

the government of Guadaloupe are comprehended not only the Grand Terre, F Saintes, or All-Saints Islands, and the other islands. The former are three little islands, on the S. E. side of Guadaloupe, of which the westernmost is called Terre de Low Island, about three leagues in extent, and the easternmost of the three is the High Island, the biggest; the G in the middle of the other two, is a large rock, but helps to form a good harbour.

the London Gazette Extraordinary. Whitehall, March 7, 1759. Yesterday afternoon captain Townshend, aid de camp to major-general Hopson, and captain Tyrrell, late commander of his majesty's ship Buckingham, arrived with dispatches from major-general Hopson and commodore Moore, to the Right honourable Mr. Secretary of State, March, 1759.

Pitt, dated from Basseterre in the island of Guadaloupe the 30th of January: By which it appears, that, on the 15th of January, his majesty's fleet arrived off Port Royal harbour in the island of Martinico: That the next morning the men of war destroyed the batteries, and drove the enemy from their entrenchments at Point des Negres on the west part of the said harbour; and the troops landed without opposition, and lay under arms all night: That, on the 17th, the day following, in consideration of the difficulty of roads, communications, and a march of five miles to Port Royal from Pointe des Negres, general Hopson proposed to commodore Moore to land the heavy cannon, stores, provisions, &c. at the Savannah which is before Port Royal; and in case that could not be done, desired that the boats might attend the same evening, to bring off the troops, as soon as the moon was up: That the commodore having found the above proposal impossible, until the west part of the fort should be silenced by the batteries raised by the troops on shore, made an offer not only of landing the heavy artillery at Negro Point, where the troops then were, but also of transporting the same, wherever the general pleased, by the seamen belonging to the men of war, without any assistance from the land forces: That the troops were, however, re-embarked E that night.

That the next day the general acquainted the commodore, that the council of war was of opinion, that it would be most for his majesty's service to proceed to fort St. Pierre with the troops, in order to make an attack upon that place, and that no time should be lost.

It appears accordingly, that, on the 19th in the morning, his majesty's fleet entered the bay of St. Pierre, when the commodore, having examined the coast, represented to the general, that he made no doubt of destroying the town of St. Pierre, and putting the troops in possession of the same; yet, as the ships might, in the attack, be so much disabled, as not to be in a condition to proceed immediately on any other material service; and as the troops, if it should be practicable to keep possession of the above town, would also be much reduced in their numbers for future attacks; and being of opinion, that the destroying the town and fortress of Basseterre in the island of Guadaloupe, and keeping possession of it, and by all possible means, endeavouring to reduce the said island, would

would be of great benefit to the sugar colonies, as that island is the chief nest of French privateers, constantly infesting the British Islands, and destroying the trade from North-America with supplies of provisions, &c. the commodore submitted it to the general's consideration, whether it would not be best to proceed to Basseterre: Whereupon the general was of opinion, that it would be best to proceed to the said place forthwith; which was put in execution accordingly.

On the 22d of January his majesty's fleet appeared off the island of Guadalupe; and tho' the town of Basseterre, which is the metropolis of the said island of Guadalupe, was very formidably fortified to the sea, and the fort was thought by the chief engineer, on his reconnoitring it, to be impregnable to the ships, on the 23d commodore Moore made a disposition for the attack of the said place, with the ships under his command, which was prosecuted with the utmost vigour and resolution, and after a most severe cannonading, which continued from between nine and ten in the morning till night, all the batteries and the fort were silenced by the ships. It was intended to land the troops the same evening; but it being dark before they were ready, they did not land till next day, when commodore Moore put the land forces in possession of the said town and fort, without their being annoyed by even one of the enemy; the governor, principal inhabitants, and armed Negroes having retired into the mountains. The bombs, which had been ordered to play on the town, having set it on fire, occasioned from the quantity of rum and sugar which was in it, great destruction with goods and treasure to a very great value.

General Hopson concurs with commodore Moore in giving the greatest commendations to the bravery of the officers and men of his majesty's navy, the general taking notice in his letter, that the very great resolution and perseverance of the men of war was so remarkable,

that it would be an injustice not to mention it.

List of the Ships which attacked the island of Guadalupe, the 23d of January 1759.

Ships.	Guns.	Captains.
Lion	60	William Trelawney
Cambridge	80	Thomas Burnes
Norfolk	74	Robert Hughes
St. George	90	Clark Gayton.
Panther	60	Molineux Shute
Burford	70	James Gambier
Berwick	64	William Harn
Rippon	60	Edward Jekyll
Bristol	50	Lachlin Leslie.

in from the sea after the ships had engaged some time, and went to the assistance of the Rippon*, which was in distress.

List of Officers and Men killed and wounded under the Command of Major-General Hopson.

Major general Duroure's regiment, capt. James Dalmahoy, killed; Colin Campbell, wounded.

Col. Watson's regiment, lieutenant Hart, wounded.

Highlanders, lieutenant George wounded.

Artillery, capt. Peter Innes, wounded.

Total at Martinico 22

Total at Guadalupe 17

39

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

ONE Mr. Watkinson, in page your Magazine for February obliged the publick with a sensible emendation of the Greek John viii. verse 22. Permit me ever, by means of your useful work to acquaint him, that it is not altogether so new to the literary world, as

* The distress of the Rippon appears to have been this: That having drawn to the northernmost battery of six guns, by an unlucky shift of wind, after she fired a battery, she got fast a-ground; which the enemy observing, availed themselves some hundreds of them came to the intrenchments, directly over the ship; and kept an incessant fire of small shot and cannon, which they dragged purposely to the place, there seemed little likelihood of getting the Rippon off. But, by the bravery of her officers and people (who while some were employed in carrying anchors ast to heave her off so well their grape shot, as to do great execution) after being 13 hours in this critical situation, she was again happily got afloat, and with less loss than could be expected, two being killed, and 13 wounded, some indeed dangerously, for the enemy made bits of old iron, pots, glass, &c. Mr. Chardy, lieutenant of marines, lost his leg, but in a fair way.

imagine. He modestly wishes to be confirmed by one of abilities superior to his own." This I think easily do, by only consulting Vol. of a book entitled, *Nouvelles de Mr. Bayle*, printed at the Hague Tom. 12mo. 1739, and common here in England. The merit of commendation is there ascribed to the of the celebrated M. le Fevre, or, who is introduced as declaring at a loss to make sense of the in its present reading, because so absurd and extravagant, according is the conclusion; that when a threatens to go *whither no one* *show him*, he must therefore intend *by himself*. For, besides, that there connection between these two things, ally not true, in strictness of speak- that he, *who destroys himself* doth *whether others also cannot follow him*, Then is added — *Ces inconveniens* *que le mot qui est dans l'ori-* *a savoir ἀποκτείνει occidet a été mis* *corruption, et qu'il faudroit ἀποκτενοῖ* *prohiscetur qui fait un sens fort* *avec ce qui precede et ce qui suit.* D observations Mr. B. tells his cor- respondent, he met with in a work of le then published, under the title of which he commends for their ele- and for being (to use his own again) *remplis d'une critique fort* *et fort recherchée*. The criticism E tion then, how much soever Mr. W. please himself with the thought of first started it, must be at least as the date of B.'s letter, that is 1671. Wetstein inserts this alteration as le among the marginal readings of the accurate folio edition of the Greek ment; and le Clerc in his comment, long before given the following note the place — *Tan. Faber in epist. criticis,* *at legendum ἀποκτενοῖ, peregrè ibit.* *vulgatæ lectionis sensus stare queat* *et si faveant codices et interpretes,* *si ei violentas manus adferre.* It is G an emendation so happy, and which so little the appearance of any thing should, at the same time, want the any support of proper authority; which, it certainly loses much of right, and consequently merits the mention. But unluckily, the faith H pes, as well as the opinion of ex- (if we believe the writer here) is entirely on the other side. To former of these at least, however he judge of the latter, every truly dis- critick, constantly pays a scru-

pulous regard, well knowing, that, of all the books in the world, none is so likely to suffer by *arbitrary* corrections as the scripture. For, notwithstanding the pretty and plausible conjectures that may be advanced in its favour, by sometimes not adhering so strictly to this rule; were the liberty generally indulged, it is easy to foresee greater inconveniences upon the whole, than perhaps such conjectures, tho' ever so ingenious, would altogether compensate.

But after all, may it not be doubted whether this reading be worth much trouble of the criticks, to whom it is thus solemnly offered; since I own I cannot think with Mr. W. that it "tends to illustrate any point of importance;" any thing that can much affect the cause of christianity in general, or the authenticity of the scriptures in particular? For tho' the words of our Saviour himself be certainly of the last concern to the reader, I do not know that we are obliged to make his ill-judging, perverse hearers the Jews, *speak sense* always, especially by doing violence (as le Clerc seems to term it) to the letter of the sacred text.

If Mr. W. will carry his enquiry a little further, and particularly consult *Grot. in loc.* I persuade myself he will be better reconciled to the word ἀποκτείνει.

I am, SIR,

Han's, Your very humble servant,
March 14, 1759. ANONYM.

Some Thoughts on the Scarcity of SILVER COIN; with a Proposal for Remedy thereof.

I N May, 1758, I caused the following letter to be published in the *Gazetter*.

To the P R I N T E R,

S I R,

"There was a letter published in your paper of the 10th of May relating to the state of the national gold and silver coins of Great Britain. Whether there have been observations made thereon in any news-papers I do not know.

If what your correspondent says be true, that people, who have numbers of workmen to pay, frequently give ten shillings in one hundred pounds, to supply themselves with silver coin, it is a very great grievance to them, and calls aloud for redress.

Your correspondent proposes the coining a pound of Troy silver standard into sixty-five shillings: But, at the present price of standard silver in bullion at market, it is thought, that this method will not answer the end proposed; because

the refiners will find their account in melting down the new-coined silver.

The question is, how to provide people with silver coin for their necessary uses, and not do any thing that may affect or influence the exchange.

This is a point, which I am clearly A of opinion may be done, without any inconveniency arising from it.

In the first place, I propose, that the silver to be coined shall not be deemed or taken for a legal payment or tender, on any occasion whatsoever; but only to pass amongst persons who are willing to take the same.

I would have this new-coined silver guarded with all the laws in being for preserving the present legal coin.

I propose, that no more of this money be coined, than shall be found necessary to make a free circulation of silver coin: For which purpose a sum of two hundred thousand pounds may, by act of parliament, be ordered to be coined by the treasury, in half crowns, shillings, and sixpences, and be properly dispersed:

That all his money have some letter on the face side, to distinguish it from legal money:

That a pound weight of Troy silver be coined into the same number of pieces as a pound is now coined; but that the fineness be ten ounces two pennyweights fine silver in every pound, and the rest alloy.

This, it is apprehended, will make the money wear better if it was finer.

It is thought, that the quantity above-mentioned, may be sufficient to answer the purpose, as the coining new money will prevent people hoarding up their present light silver coin. However, if more should be found necessary, it may be provided for in future."

Since that time the scarcity of silver has increased; the coining of sixpences has done little towards the relief. It is well known, that the bankers generally give a premium for silver coin, to supply their customers; and no one can foresee where this will end, as people can make a profit by selling the light legal coin; and no other is generally seen, the heavy being put into the melting-pot.

It was hoped last year, that the arrival of the Flora in Spain would occasion the price of silver to fall in Britain; but that has not happened: For standard silver in bullion sells now at a higher price, than it did when I made the proposal above; and regard must be had to the present price of silver at market.

I therefore propose, that the new be ten ounces fine silver to every pound Troy, and the rest alloy.

I know very well, that objections be made to this proposal; which I do not think worth while to answer. I have weighed all the objections which I heard, and am firmly of opinion, that the method but that of coining base or money, in some shape or other, cannot answer the end of making a sufficient currency of silver coin.

If any person, who thinks the grievance requires redress, instead of finding fault with this proposal, will ply himself to furnish a better, the will be much obliged to him, and I heartily rejoice.

I cannot quit this subject without giving notice of an opinion, that the scarcity of silver coin arises from the depreciation of the nominal value of our coin to the nominal value of our money; which opinion I do not contr

But I believe no one can think it at this time, to settle a nearer equilibrium between our gold and silver coins, both our weighty gold and silver are carried abroad, or put into the melting-pot.

I must go further, and insist, that the time can possibly happen, where it will be prudent to make any alteration in our lawful coin; which ought to be invariably on the present foot.

If the nominal value of our silver (which is settled by act of parliament) be raised, it will be a breach of faith, and be a prejudice to all foreigners to whom the nation owes money.

If the nominal value of our gold (which is made lawful money by king's proclamation, in pursuance of an address from the house of commons) fallen, it will be a great injury to the nation, by making a present to our reigns, to whom the nation is indebted of so much *per centum* as the less of the nominal value of the gold coin amount to on their capital debt, together with the interest for the same until the debt be discharged.

It will likewise add to the distress of the nation, by lessening its current money, which is already too much diminished in quantity, by our necessary draining the melting down of our weighty money.

I hope these reasons will be thoroughly considered in full parliament, before any alteration be made in our legal coin.

I desire to leave these my thoughts as a legacy to the world: Trusting

* By light money is meant reducing the weight of the pieces coined instead of the

they shall be well considered, I shall
be in the right.

12, 1759. JOHN BARNARD.

AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

I HAVE sent a calculation of a re-
markable transit of the planet Ve-
nus over the sun, in the year 1761, from
Halley's Tables, and desire you will
insert it in your next Magazine, which
I shall greatly oblige,

S I R,
Your constant reader, and
Orlingbury, and humble servant,
15, 1759. ROBERT LANGLEY.

6, 1761, in the morning, appa-
rently.

Orlingbury. London. C
H. M. S. H. M. S.

ingress, } 2 7 52 2 10 52
beginning of the } 5 19 34 5 22 34

transit } 5 43 07 5 46 07
conjunction } 8 31 19 8 34 19

egress, } 8 31 19 8 34 19
end } 16 23 27

The sun will rise about 49' past
in the morning at London, so Ve-
nus will continue transiting the sun's disk
4' after he is risen.

Mathematical Questions. By the same.

QUESTION I.

On December 20, 1757, at night, I
observed the azimuth of Pollux =
and that of the middle star in
the belt at the same time = 145° 2'
the north: Required the latitude of
the place where, and true hour of the
night when my observation was made?

QUESTION II.

A beautiful young lady desireth to know
Her age, and fortune, from the
equations below,
which exactly may be told,
Her age, and fortune, in bright gold:
The ingenious artists pray declare,
Her age, and fortune, of a worthy fair?

AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

I am inserting the following question,
taken from the Lady's Diary,
and not answered satisfactorily to

me in the Diary for 1759, you will oblige
me, and many more of your well-coun-
try readers.

I am, SIR,
Your humble servant,
JOHN CUSH.

A QUESTION I. By Miss T. S.—e.

Addressed to Mr. V. T—r, who
took the liberty to ask her the following
questions, viz. what age, what fortune,
and what height she was? He received for
answer,

B My height, Sir, in inches, are three
times my years;

My fortune three squares will both shew;
Put all these together and then, Sir, ap-
pears,

The number expos'd to your view †.
From which, Sir, determine the things you
require'd,

And then if more favours you want;
As lovers of science I always admir'd,
Those favours perhaps I may grant.

Answered in the Diary, 1759, by Mr.
John Baker, and near 30 others, thus:

D Your age dear Miss, is twenty-one, your
height is five feet three,
Forty-four hundred pounds and ten will
just your fortune be.

I hope, Sir, some of your ingenious
correspondents in some future Magazine,
will rectify the mistake.

E Lead, near Somerton, Somer-
setshire, Jan. 30, 1759.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

SINCE my letter of the 12th instant, I
have received your Magazine for Ja-
nuary last, wherein Mr. Hooley insists
that his answer to Peter Vague's case, is
right; and to convince others that it is so,
gives what he calls a demonstrative proof,
(see p. 36) but with me it proves nothing
to the purpose; because his reasoning is not
founded upon the intention of the testator,
which we undoubtedly ought to have in
view, otherwise our determinations must
become quite vague and uncertain.

The will in strictness of law is certainly
void, and consequently no other persons
are entitled to any share in the testator's
effects, but the son, the mother, and the
daughter, and this too in an equable
proportion; however equity points out,
that the testator intended each of the per-
sons mentioned in the will, should have
a share in the bequest, and that too in
such proportions as are expressed therein;

to determine which is now the matter in dispute.

That I may argue with clearness and precision, I will begin with observing, that, that part of the second clause of the will, regarding the wife's having one half of the bequest, is void by the birth of a son; and that part of the first A clause, regarding to the nephew's having one-third of the son's share, is null, by the birth of a daughter: Hence, then it is evident, that any resolution depending upon these proportions, must be erroneous, being contrary to the true intention of the testator.

It may now be asked, how are we then to determine the ratio of each person's share, or bequest? To which I answer, that the will declares, in case of a son, the wife shall have two-thirds of his bequest; and, in case of a daughter, the daughter shall have two-thirds of the wife's legacy, or twice as much as the nephew: These then, are the true ratios of each person's share, as expressed in the will, and consequently no other can possibly take place.

Now the manner of expressing in whole numbers, these fractional proportions, I D have shewn in my answer, can only be by scientifically reducing them to one common denominator; which will give in the lowest terms, for the son nine, the wife six, the daughter four, and the nephew two; these then are the only two ratios of their respective shares: Hence it is evident that my determination is truly equitable, being perfectly agreeable to the intention of the testator.

$$\text{As } 2333 \frac{7}{21} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1000 \\ 666 \frac{6}{9} \\ 444 \frac{4}{9} \\ 222 \frac{2}{9} \end{array} \right\} :: 2000 : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 857 \frac{2}{3} \\ 571 \frac{2}{3} \\ 380 \frac{2}{3} \\ 190 \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\hline 2333 \frac{7}{21} \qquad \qquad \qquad 2000$$

Hence it appears, that the son's legacy is diminished $142 \frac{1}{3}$, the wife's $95 \frac{2}{3}$, the daughter's 63 ten twenty-firsts and one-third, and the nephew's 31 fifteen twenty-firsts and two-thirds; which sums are in proportion to each other, as nine, six, four, and two, respectively; and as the bequests before-mentioned are certainly agreeable to the testator's intention, this then is a sufficient demonstration of the truth of my determination.

I shall conclude with observing, that Mr. Hooley appears by his letter to be too warm a disputant; and that he certainly is wrong, in asserting that he

Though this reasoning must appear clear and decisive to every impartial person, yet, in order to remove any preceived prejudices, it may be necessary to obviate an objection, which on the face of plausibility; I mean Mr. Hooley says, with regard to the reasonableness of a person, who has a groat, contributing as much as he has a shilling—But how does this appear? Not from any thing Mr. Hooley has said in proof of it.

For, supposing the several claims had been existing at the time the will B made, it is certain, that the testator would not have expressed himself in such terms as he did, but would have apportioned each person's legacy; but may we reasonably imagine he would have disposed of his effects? Certainly we may very justly conclude, from the sense of the present will, that he would have bequeathed them in some such manner as this

Imprimis, I give, &c to my daughter, the sum of 1000*l.* *item*, to my wife 666*l.* $\frac{2}{3}$, or two-thirds of the son's legacy; *item*, to my affectionate daughter 444*l.* $\frac{4}{9}$, or two-thirds of the wife's bequest; *item*, to my dear nephew 222*l.* $\frac{2}{9}$, or one half my of daughter's portion; but these several bequests are equal to $2333 \frac{7}{21}$, and it appears, at the death of the testator, that his effects were really worth but 2000*l.* what must the legatees have, agreeable to the intention of the testator.

To answer this question requires a little penetration, as it consists in finding the following proportions, viz.

$$\text{As } 2333 \frac{7}{21} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1000 \\ 666 \frac{6}{9} \\ 444 \frac{4}{9} \\ 222 \frac{2}{9} \end{array} \right\} :: 2000 : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 857 \frac{2}{3} \text{ Son.} \\ 571 \frac{2}{3} \text{ Wife.} \\ 380 \frac{2}{3} \text{ Daughter.} \\ 190 \frac{1}{3} \text{ Nephew.} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\hline 2333 \frac{7}{21} \qquad \qquad \qquad 2000$$

does not divide the testator's effects into 44 parts; since he gives to the son 19, to the wife 12, the daughter eight, and the nephew six; which selected numbers (as he expresses himself) are equal to 44.

I am, SIR,

Your most humble servant

Bengeworth, Feb.

Peter P.

17, 1759.

From the Universal Chronicle

To the IDLER.

SIR,

I AM the unfortunate wife of a man who has died, and cannot but think

deserve equal compassion with any which have been represented in paper.

married my husband within three after the expiration of his apprenticeship; we put our money together, and A opened a large and splendid shop, in which he was five years and a half diligent and civil. The notice which curiosity or kindness commonly bestows on new-comers, was continued by confidence in him; one customer, pleased with his treatment and his bargain, recommended him to another, and we were busy behind the B counter from morning to night.

As every day encreased our wealth and our reputation. My husband was invited to dinner openly on the stage by a hundred thousand pound C and whenever I went to any of the houses of the wives of the aldermen made me the object of their courtesies. We always took up our quarters before the day, and made all considerable payments by draughts upon our bankers.

My husband will easily believe that I was well pleased with my condition; for D happiness can be greater than that of growing every day richer and richer? I do not deny, that, imagining myself to be in a short time the sheriff's clerk, I broke off my acquaintance with most of my neighbours, and advised my husband to keep good company, and not to be seen with men that were worth no-

E F time he found that ale disagreed with his constitution, and went every day to drink his pint at a tavern, where he met with a set of criticks, who disputed upon the merits of the different theatrical performers. By these idle fellows he was taken to the play, which at first he did not seem much to heed; for he owned, that he very seldom knew what they were doing, and that, while his companions would let him alone, he was commonly thinking on his last bargain. When once gone, however, he went G and again, though I often told him that three shillings were thrown away; at last he grew uneasy if he missed a night, and importuned me to go with him. I went to a tragedy which they call Macbeth, and when I came home, told him, that I could not bear to see men and women make themselves such fools, by pretending to be witches, and ghosts, and kings, and to walk in their beds when they were as much awake as I was, and that he looked at them. He told me, that I must get higher notions, and that

a play was the most rational of all entertainments, and most proper to relax the mind after the business of the day.

By degrees he gained knowledge of some of the players; and, when the play was over, very frequently treated them with suppers, for which he was admitted to stand behind the scenes.

He soon began to lose some of his morning hours in the same folly, and was for one winter very diligent in his attendance on the rehearsals; but of this species of idleness he grew weary, and B said, that the play was nothing without the company.

But his ardour for the diversion of the evening encreased; he bought a sword, and paid five shillings a night to sit in the boxes; he went often into a place which he calls the green-room, where all the wits of the age assembled; and when he has been there, can do nothing, for two or three days, but repeat their jests, or tell their disputes.

He has now lost his regard for every thing but the playhouse; he invites, three times a week, one or other to drink claret, and talk of the drama. His first care in the morning is to read the play-bills; and if he remembers any lines of the tragedy which is to be represented, walks about the shop, repeating them so loud, and with such strange gestures, that the passengers gather round the door.

His greatest pleasure when I married him, was to hear the situation of his shop commended, and to be told how many estates have been got in it by the same trade; but of late he grows peevish at any mention of business, and delights in nothing so much as to be told that he F speaks like Mossop.

Among his new associates, he has learned another language, and speaks in such a strain, that his neighbours cannot understand him. If a customer talks longer than he is willing to hear, he will complain that he has been excruciated with unmeaning verbosity; he laughs at the letters of his friends for their tameness of expression, and often declares himself weary of attending to the minutiae of a shop.

It is well for me, that I know how to keep a book, for of late he is scarcely ever in the way; since one of his friends H told him, that he had a genius for tragick poetry, he has locked himself in an upper room six or seven hours a day, and when I carry him any paper to be read or signed, I hear him talking vehemently to himself, sometimes of love and beauty, some-

sometimes of friendship and virtue, but more frequently of liberty, and his country.

I would gladly, Mr. Idler, be informed, what to think of a shopkeeper, who is incessantly talking about liberty; a word, which, since his acquaintance with polite life, my husband has always in his mouth: He is on all occasions, afraid of our liberty, and declares his resolution to hazard all for liberty. What can the man mean? I am sure he has liberty enough, it were better for him and me if his liberty was lessened.

He has a friend whom he calls a critick; he comes twice a week to read what he is writing. This critick tells him that his piece is a little irregular, but that some detached scenes will shine prodigiously, and that in the character of Bombulous he is wonderfully great. My scribler then squeezes his hand, calls him the best of friends, thanks him for his sincerity, and tells him that he hates to be flattered. I have reason to believe

that he seldom parts with his dear without lending him two guineas: I am afraid that he gave bail for him days ago.

By this course of life our credit with the traders is lessened, and I cannot for to suspect that my husband's honour and wit is not much advanced, for he is to be always the lowest of the company and is afraid to tell his opinion till he has first spoken. When he was at his counter, he used to be brisk, lively, and jocular, like a man that knew what he was doing, and did not for to look another in the face; but now, when wits and criticks he is timorous and backward, and hangs down his head at his own table. Dear Mr. Idler, persuade him, if you can, to return once more to his native element. Tell him, that money will never make him rich, but that there are places where riches will always be a wit.

I am, S I R, &c.

DEBORAH GIBBS

A SOLUTION of a QUESTION in the last Appendix, p. 675, by Master E. Raw, a Youth at Great Houghton School, in Yorkshire.

LET x = side of the first square, then $x^2 + 96$ = army, and $x + 1 \times 190$ = (which I suppose should be instead of 109, otherwise the comes out a fraction) = army, hence $x^2 + 2x - 188 = x^2 + 96$; transposed $\frac{284}{2} = 142$, and his army consisted of 20,260 men.

ANSWER to the first QUESTION, p. 676. By the same.

PER trigonometry I find the distance of the house from the gentleman 30 feet, for which put C , and let $A = 180$, $d = 1142$, $9 = 16\frac{1}{2}$, and x = of the steeple, then per Laws of falling Bodies $\sqrt{\frac{x}{g}}$ = time the hammer was

ing, and $\sqrt{\frac{A^2 + x^2}{d}}$ = time the sound was moving from the house to the

summit; then $\sqrt{\frac{A^2 + x^2}{d}} + \sqrt{\frac{x}{g}} = \frac{c}{d}$ (per question) also $\frac{c}{d} : \sqrt{\frac{x}{g}}$

$:: r : 1$ (r being = 16) now, in the first equation $\sqrt{A^2 + x^2} = C - d\sqrt{\frac{x}{g}}$

and in the latter $\sqrt{A^2 + x^2} = \frac{c}{r} - C - d\sqrt{\frac{x}{g}} = \frac{c}{r}$ solved $x = \frac{qc^2 - 2qrc^2}{r^2d^2}$ = 98,5616 feet the height of the steeple.

N. B. Its here supposed the window is level with the bottom of the steeple; wise let y = height of the window from the ground, then $y^2 = r^2 \times a^2 + x^2$ which value substituted instead of y^2 , the theorem is $\sqrt{\frac{A^2 + x^2}{d}} + \sqrt{\frac{r^2 \times a^2 + x^2}{d}}$

$\sqrt{\frac{r^2 \times a^2 + x^2}{d}}$; whence x may be found to any degree of exactness.

A new QUESTION by the same.

IN an oblique plain triangle, whose sides are in harmonic proportion, the given the perpendicular 14,2105, and area 341,292 chains, to find the sides separately, and to give the investigation?

The rest of our mathematical correspondents shall be obliged in our next.

the AUTHOR, &c.

TALKING in the Park on Monday last, the following accident
me, and, I own, sent me home
chagrin'd.

young ladies, attended each with
servant, were returning
Hyde Park, where they had been
on horseback; one of the ladies
a black riding-habit, and mount-
horse singularly mark'd: They
down the Green-Park in an easy
but no sooner entered within the
St. James's, but the lady in
her seat, shrieked out, and came
to the ground. Numbers flew
dief; her dithels and genteel ap-
awakened our curiosity. Ser-
and the chair were immediately

our coming up, we found it to
celebrated Miss K—Y F—R!
itary attendant had raised her
ground. The nymph was in
rather from apprehension of
ger, than the sense of pain; for
it was owing to any thing her
said, or from finding the
ver, she, with a pretty childish-
p'd the torrent of tears, and
a fit of laughing. A superb
arrived; she flung herself into
away she swung thro' a crowd of
and ladies, who by this time
up.

of murmur was heard; but one
so, louder than the rest, spoke
tho' what he said was a little
ed with a flower of rhetoric too
but what might well be spared; f
sentiment was honest, and the
such as—deserved—“D—n
says he (raising the point of
plant, and beating it down a-
some earnestness—) if this is not
—Who the d—I would be mo-
they may live in this state by
—Why it is enough to debauch
women in London.”—I wish-
ing on what we had seen and

quieu, in his inimitable piece,
of Laws, points out the disad-
of publick incontinence; the H
state receives from it, and the
necessary dissolution of man-
it introduces.—I shall not now
a serious disquisition on that
shall only recommend it to the
curus in high life, in their pur-
pleasure not to overshoot the
th, 1759.

mark.—Should they drive modesty out of
the world, they would not only darken
the face of nature, but hurt themselves,
by losing one *stimulation to pleasure*.—I
appeal even to these gentlemen, whether
Milton was not right, in conducting Eve
A to the nuptial bower,

— *Blushing like the morn?*

I would therefore humbly recommend
it to them, to be a little cautious how
they encourage a general prostitution, by
throwing all the lustre which affluence
and wealth can give upon their mistresses;
as it has a direct tendency to deprive
them of a *provocative* they may often
stand in need of, and rob them at once
of love and money.

March 13, 1759.

D. BURGESS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I THINK it incumbent on me to give
you the method of using cork which
as yet I have found best, in case it may
be thought proper to put it in practice;
and to pursue my original plan, and as-
certain every article by further experi-
ments. It is thus done. (See our last Vol.
p. 626, and our last month, p. 89.)

Take a piece of the lightest and best
cork, and cut it into an oval shape, about
a span long. Raise it considerably on
one side, by fitting on another piece, if
the cork be not thick enough, and hollow
the other a little, to join exactly with,
for example, the left breast. Let ano-
ther piece exactly equal and similar be
made for the right breast; and, in the
same way, one for each shoulder. Cover
these pieces with leather, parchment, or
whatever may keep out water, sewed
round the edge, close down upon the
hollow side. Join the two back pieces
together by a belt of proper length, sew-
ed to the side of each, and the breast-
pieces with the back ones by belts of the
same kind going over the shoulders and
under the arms, and with two belts join
the breast ones by a buckle. The belts
are of soft leather and about three inches
broad, and the big end of the oval piece
is uppermost. These pieces must be in
largeness according to the size of the per-
son and the weight which he may be
supposed to carry; and their form may
be varied as every one pleases; tho' this
seems to me to be the most convenient.

The advantage of this above the cork
waistcoat is very evident. It does not in-
commode the motion of the body, nor
cover by far so much of it when one
wants to swim naked. It can be worn
with

with any cloaths, and either above or under one's coat, and made as genteel as one pleases, in the same way with the bag; and as there is no occasion for wearing it always, it is much more easily put off and on; and seems indeed to be little more inconvenient than the bag, except in bulkiness and weight: But in this every one may please himself; tho', for my part, I commonly used the former. It is a pity but one or both of them were put in general practice; for not to mention the great use of them in the royal navy, the satisfaction and pleasure they would give to private persons, is not to be expressed, either in swimming for one's health or pleasure, or at sea, where, tho' the waves were rolling ever so high, one is perfectly safe from drowning; and tho' the ship give way, if one is within sight of land, he may soon arrive at it if he has by him any of the little instruments described in my last.

I am, &c. L. S.

P. S. Four pieces of cork, wood, &c. with cords put thro' them, and fastened with knots in the same way, or these pieces of leather kept any way distended as far as with the cork, without letting in water, with numberless other ways, may be used upon occasion.

Mr. STILLINGFLEET in his Miscellaneous Tracts on Natural History, Husbandry, and Physick, concludes with a Tract of his own, entitled, Observations on Grasses, which begins thus:

“AS the foregoing Treatise contains some observations on grasses, that are quite new, and as this affair is of the utmost importance to the husbandman, I shall subjoin some observations of my own, relating to the same subject.

It is wonderful to see how long mankind has neglected to make a proper advantage of plants of such importance, and which in almost every country are the chief food of cattle. The farmer for want of distinguishing, and selecting grasses for seed, fills his pastures either with weeds, or bad, or improper grasses; when, by making a right choice, after some trials he might be sure of the best grass, and in the greatest abundance that his land admits of. At present if a farmer wants to lay down his land to grass, what does he do? He either takes his seeds indiscriminately from his own foul hayrick, or sends to his next neighbour for a supply. By this means, besides a certain mixture of all sorts of rubbish, which must necessarily happen; if he chances to have a large proportion of

good seeds, it is not unlikely, but what he intends for dry land may come from moist, where it grew naturally the contrary. This is such a method of proceeding, as one would not possibly prevail upon a farmer to do, yet this is the case as to all grasses, the darnel grass, and what is known in some few counties by the name of Suffolk grass; and this latter notwithstanding, I believe, more to the loss of any care of the husbandman. Now the farmer be at the pains of separating once in his life, half a pint, or a quart, of the different kinds of good grass, and take care to sow them separately in a very little time he would have withal to stock his farm properly, according to the nature of each soil, and at the same time, spread these seeds sparingly over the nation by supplying seed-shops. The number of grasses for the farmer is, I believe, small, perhaps half a dozen, or half a score, and he need not cultivate; and how much trouble would be of such a task, and how great the benefit, must be obvious to every one at first sight. Would not one be looked on as wild who would sow wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, vetches, buck-wheat, turnips and other of all sorts together? yet how is it less absurd to do what is equivalent to grasses? Does it not appear to the farmer to have good hay and plenty? And will cattle thrive equally on all sorts of food? We know the cows and Horses will scarcely eat hay, that is well enough for oxen and cows. Oxen are particularly fond of one sort of hay, and fatten upon it faster, than they will on any other in Sweden, if we give credit to Linnæus. And may they not do the same in England? How shall we know what has been tried? Nor can we say that what is valuable in Sweden may be inferior in England; it appears that they have all the good grasses that we have. But however this may be, I should rather chuse to make experiments, than conjectures.

[The rest in our next.]

We insert the following Extract from a Dialogue on the Navy, as containing what it contains a Matter of great importance, and the Hint at the Conclusion, worthy the serious Consideration of the Ministry, with so much Honour preside at the Council of Affairs.

BY the first article of war the worship of Almighty God, and preachings, and a proper obser-

abbath are enjoined. The second, severe penalties, prohibits all such and scandalous actions as tend to derogation of God's honour and to corruption of good manners. Had the first articles and orders, which carry the same high parliamentary authority as the following, been with exactness executed and obeyed, they would have established that decorum, without which no good government can take place or as reason immediately dictates settling such a decorum at last, must lead the way by their example, their neglect of a duty so plainly required by conscience, religion and the law, cannot, without treason as well as heresy, be defended.

By the first article cited above, they are commanded, in their respective stations, to perform their office of preaching. So clear and obvious are the duties of their station in ordinary important points, that barely on them will suffice: A blameless conversation; a conscientious discharge better christians, consequently subjects; unwearied pains in this high task by the most disinterested means, such as a private admonition, where necessary, private advice, and, as far as their function permits, private reproof. The young men must particularly claim their share of care. To form their talents to virtue; to mould their principles and sentiments; to regulate their conduct by the great standards of truth, and the Bible; and thus early to prepare for life in the true service of their

God, their King, and their Country:— How glorious the task! how suitable to the character of that high religion which they profess to teach!

That *Chaplains* of a proper stamp must at all times be treated with due regard, by the seamen as well as officers, though I had not heard some particular instances well attested; I could not help believing. If the labours and example of such are fruitful of good consequences now, what may we not expect, should a general disposition encourage, and the strict rules of discipline require the full and faithful discharge of their well-known duty? Can we devise for worthy clergymen an employment more useful to the state, or situation more delightful to themselves?—

In a late conversation with an able and accurate judge of naval affairs, he suggested a hint about *Chaplains*, which I could not help approving then; and which I now, with great pleasure, adopt.—

"I see no reason, said he, why the *Chaplain* and *Schoolmaster* in his Majesty's ships of war should be two distinct persons; one being evidently sufficient for the business of both. Setting aside the precarious duration of their employments; the separate provision for either, at least in ships of a smaller rate, is too scanty. Without the least additional expence to the government; if their wages and perquisites were united properly, clergymen duly qualified in all respects would generally prefer that situation, even at sea, to the servile and beggarly crape of curacies ashore. In regard to the science of navigation, it may be so very soon acquired, by such as are tolerably grounded in mathematics, that no man liberally bred can be supposed unfit for the task."

Poetical ESSAYS in MARCH, 1759.

OF POETRY, continued from p. 102, and concluded.

LD the soil, where smooth Clitum-
glides,
thro' smiling fields his ductile tides;
Eridanus in state proceeds,
Mincio wanders thro' the meads;
breathing flow'rs ambrosial sweets
soft air with balmy fragrance fill;
tho' joyful plenty reigns,
laughs amid' thy bloomy plains;
thy shades poetick warmth inspire,
rapt soul, and fan the sacred fire;
and shades shall reach th' ap-
pointed date,
thy fading honours yield to fate:

Thy wide renown and ever blooming fame
Stand on the basis of a nobler claim;
In thee his harp, immortal VIRGIL strung,
Of shepherds, flocks, and mighty heroes sung.

See HORACE shaded by the lyrick wreath;
Where ev'ry grace and all the Muses breathe;
Where courtly ease adorns each happy line,
And Pindar's fire and Sappho's softness join.
Politely wise, with calm well-govern'd rage,
He lash'd the reigning follies of the age;
With wit, not spleen, indulgently severe,
To reach the heart, he charm'd the list'ning
[pleas'd]
When soothing themes each milder note em-
Each milder note swells soft to love and joy;
Smooth as the same-presaging doves that
spread
Prophetic wreaths around his infant head.

U 2

Y 2

Ye num'rous bards unsung (whose various lays

A genius equal to your own should praise)
Forgive the Muse, who feels an inbred flame
Resistless to exact her country's fame;

A foreign clime she leaves, and turns her eyes
Where her own Britain's fav'rite tow'rs arise;
Where Thames rolls deep his plenteous tides
around, [crown'd.

His banks with thick ascending turrets
Yet not those scenes th' impartial Muse could
boast,

Were Liberty, thy great distinction, lost:
Britannia, hail! o'er whose luxuriant plains
For thy free natives waves the ripening grains;

'Twas sacred Liberty's celestial smile
First jur'd the Muses to thy gen'rous Isle;
'Twas Liberty bestow'd the pow'r to sing,
And bade the verse-rewarding laurel spring.

Here CHAUCER first his comick vein display'd,

And merry tales in homely guise convey'd;
Unpolish'd beauties grac'd the artless song,
Tho' rude the diction, yet the sense was
strong.

To smother strains chastising tuneless prose,
In plain magnificence great SPENSER rose:
In forms distinct, in each creating line,
The virtues, vices, and the passions shine;
Subservient nature aids the poet's rage,
And with herself inspires each nervous page.

Exalted SHAKESPEARE, with a boundless
mind

Rang'd far and wide, a genius unconfin'd!
The passions sway'd, and captive led the
heart,

Without the critic's rule, or aid of art:
So some fair clime, by smiling Phœbus blest,
And with a thousand charms by nature dress'd,
Where limpid streams in wild Meanders flow,
And on the mountain's tow'ring forests grow;
With lovely landscapes cheers the ravish'd sight,
While each new scene supplies a new delight:
No industry of men, no needless toil,
Can mend the rich, uncultivated soil.

While COWLEY's lays with sprightly vigour move, [love;

Around him wait the gods of verse and
So quick the crowding images arise,
The bright variety distracts our eyes:

Each sparkling line, where fire with fancy
flows,

The rich profusion of his genius shows.

To WALLER next my wond'ring view I
bend,

Gentle as flakes of feather'd snow descend:
Not the same snow, its silent journey done,
More radiant glitters in the rising sun.

O happy Nymph! who could those lays demand,

And claim the care of this immortal hand:
In vain might age thy heav'nly form invade,
And o'er thy beauties cast an envious shade;
Waller the place of youth and bloom supplies,
And gives exhaustless lustre to thy eyes;

Each Muse assisting, rises ev'ry grace,
To paint the wonders of thy matchless face!
So when at Greece divine Apelles strove
To give to earth the radiant queen of love,

From each bright nymph some dazzling
charm he took,

This fair one's lips, another's lovely look;
Each beauty pleas'd, a smile or air bestows,
Till all the goddesses from the canvas rose.

Immortal MILTON, hail! whose lofty
strain, [disdain;

With conscious strength does vulgar themes
Sublime ascend thy superior soul,
Where neither lightnings flash nor thunders
roll;

Where other suns drink deep th' eternal ray,
And thence to other worlds transmit the day;
Where high in æther countless planets move,
And various moons attendant round them
rove.

O bear me to those soft delightful scenes,
Where shades far spreading boast immortal
greens,

Where Paradise unfolds her fragrant flow'rs,
Her sweets unfading and celestial bow'rs;
Where Zephyr breathes amid the blooming
wild,

Gentle as nature's infant beauty smil'd;
Where gaily reigns one ever-laughing spring;
Eden's delights! which he alone could sing.
Yet not these scenes could bound his daring
flight,

Born to the task he rose a nobler height.
While o'er the lyre his hallow'd fingers fly,
Each wond'rous touch awakens raptures high,
Those glorious seats he boldly durst explore,
Where faith alone till then had pow'r to soar.

Smooth glide thy waves, O Thames while
I rehearse, [verse!

The name that taught thee first to flow in
Let sacred silence hush thy grateful tides,
The oar cease to tremble on thy sides;
Let thy calm waters gently steal along,
DENHAM this homage claims while he in-
spires my song.

Far as thy billows roll, dispers'd away
To distant climes, the honour'd name convey:
Not Xanthus can a nobler glory boast,
In whose rich streams a thousand floods are lost.

The strong, the soft, the moving and the
sweet,

In artful DRYDEN's various numbers meet;
Aw'd by his lays, each rival bard retir'd:
So fades the moon, pale, lifeless, unadmir'd,
When the bright sun bursts glorious to the
sight,

With radiant lustre and a flood of light.
Sure heav'n who destin'd William to be
great,

The mighty bulwark of the British state,
The scourge of tyrants, guardian of the law,
Bestow'd a GARTH, designing a Nassau.

Wit, ease, and life in FLETCHER blended flow,
Polite as Granville, soft as moving Rowe;
GRANVILLE whose lays unnumber'd charms
adorn,

Serene and sprightly as the op'ning morn:
Rowe, who the spring of ev'ry passion
knew,

And from our eyes call'd forth the kindly dew:
Still shall his gentle Muse our souls command,
And our warm hearts confess his skilful hand.

Be this the least of his superior fame,
 Whose happy genius caught great Lucan's
 flame;
 Where noble Pompey dauntless meets his
 And each free strain breathes liberty and
 Rome.

O ADDISON, lamented, wond'rous bard!
 The godlike hero's great, his best reward:
 Not all the laurels reap'd on Blenheim's
 plains.

A fame can give like thy immortal strains.
 While Cato dictates in thy awful lines,
 Caesar himself with second lustre shines:

As our rais'd souls the great distress pursue,
 Triumphs and crowns still lessen to our view:
 We trace the victor with disdainful eyes,
 And, all that made a Cato bleed, despise.

The bold pindarick and soft lyric Muse
 Breath'd all her energy in tuneful Hughes,
 His sweet cantatas and melodious song

Shall ever warble on the tuneful tongue:
 When nobler themes a loftier strain require,
 His bosom glows with more than mortal

fire:
 Not Orpheus' self could in sublimer lays
 Have sung th' omnipotent Creator's praise:

While fall'n Damascus' face, display'd to
 view,
 From ev'ry eye the ready tribute drew.

High on the radiant list Pore appears.
 With all the fire of youth and strength of
 years:

Where'er, supreme, he points the nervous
 Nature and art in bright conjunction shine.
 How just the turns! how regular the draught!

How smooth the language! how refin'd the
 thought!

Secure beneath the shade of early bays,
 He dar'd the thunder of great Homer's lays;
 A sacred heat inform'd his daring breast,

And Homer in his genius stands confess:
 To heights sublime he rais'd the pond'rous
 lyre,

And our cold Isle grew warm with Grecian
 Fain would I now th' excelling bard reveal,
 And paint the seat where all the Muses
 dwell,

Where Phoebus has his warmest smiles be-
 And who most labours with th' inspiring
 God!

But while I strive to fix the ray Divine,
 And round that head the laurel'd triumph
 twine,

Unnumber'd bards distract my dazzled sight,
 And my first choice grows faint with rival light.
 So the white road that breaks the cloudless
 skies,

When silver Cynthia's temp'rate beams arise,
 Thick set with stars o'er our admiring heads,
 One undistinguish'd streamy twilight spreads;

Wear'd we behold, from heav'n's unbounded
 height.

A thousand orbs pour forth promiscuous light:
 While all around the spangled lustre flows,
 In vain we strive to mark which brightest
 glows:

From each this same enlivening splendors fly,
 And the diffusive glory charms the eye.

PROLOGUE to CYMBELINE, a Tragedy,
 altered from SHAKESPEARE, by William
 Hawkins, M. A.

Spoken by Mr. ROSS.

BRITONS, the daring author of to-night,
 Attempts in Shakespear's manly stile
 to write;

He strives to copy from that mighty mind
 The glowing vein—the spirit unconfin'd—
 The figur'd diction that disdain'd controul—
 And the full vigour of the poet's soul!

—Happy the varied phrase, if none shall call,
 This imitation, that original.—

For other points, our new advent'rer tries
 The bard's luxuriant plan to modernize;
 And, by the rules of antient art, refine
 The same eventful, pleasing, bold design.

Our scenes awake not now the am'rous
 flame,

Not teach soft swains to woo the tender
 Content, for bright example's sake, to shew
 A wife distress'd, and innocence in woe.—

For what remains, the poet bids you see,
 From an old tale, what Britons ought to be;
 And in these restless days of war's alarms,

Not melts the soul to love, but fires the
 blood to arms.

Your great forefathers scorn'd the foreign
 Rome might invade, and Cæsars rage in vain—
 Those glorious patterns with bold hearts
 pursue,

To king, to country, and to honour true!—
 Oh! then with candour and good-will
 attend,

Applaud the author in the cordial friend:
 Remember, when his failings most appear,
 It ill becomes the brave to be severe.—

Look ages back, and think you hear to-night
 An antient poet, still your chief delight
 Due to a great attempt compassion take,
 And spare the modern bard for Shakespear's
 sake.

EPILOGUE. Spoken by Mrs. VINCENT.

WELL, Sirs—the business of the day
 is o'er,

And I'm a princess, and a wife no more—
 This bard of our's, with Shakespear in his
 head,

May be well-taught, but surely is ill-bred.
 Spouse gone, coast clear, wife handsome and
 what not,

We might have had a much genteeler plot.
 What madness equals true poetic rage?
 Fine stuff! a lady in a hermitage!

A pretty mansion for the blooming fair—
 No tea, no scandal—no intriguing there!—
 —The gay beau-monde such hideous scenes
 must damn—

What! nothing modish, but one cordial dram!
 —Yet after all, the poet bids me say,
 For your own credit's sake approve the play;

You can't for shame condemn old British wit,
 (I hope there are no Frenchman in the pit)
 Or slight a timely tale, that well discovers,
 The bravest soldiers are the truest lovers.

Such

Such Leonatus was, in our romance,
A gallant courtier, tho' he cou'd not dance;
Say, wou'd you gain, like him, the fair one's
 charms,
First try your might in hardy deeds of arms;
Your muffs, your coffee, and down-beds
 forego,
Follow the mighty Prussia thro' the snow;
At length bring home the honourable scar,
And love's sweet balm shall heal the wounds
 of war. [perplex?]

For me, what various thoughts my mind
Its better I resume my feeble sex,
Or wear this manly garb? it fits me well—
Gallants instruct me—ladies, can you tell?
The court's divided, and the gentle beaux,
Cry—no disguises—give the girl her cloaths.
The ladies say, to-night's example teaches,
(And I will take their words without
 more speeches) [the breeches.]
That things go best when—women wear

CORINNA vindicated (see p. 97.)

COrinna, virtue's child, and chaste
As vestal maid of yore,
Nor sought the nuptial rites in haste,
Nor yet those rites forswore:
Her, many a worthless knight, to wed,
Pursu'd in various shapes;
But she, tho' chusing not to lead,
Would not be led by—apes.
Rogsters they were, and each a meer
Penelope's gallant;
They eat and drank up all her cheer,
And lov'd her into want.
See her by W— first address'd,
(But W— caught a tartar)
Him, while an ill earn'd ribband grac'd,
She wore a noble garter.
A pair of brothers next advance,
Alike for bus'ness fit:
The silly 'gan to kick and prance,
And spurn'd the P— bit.
But who comes next? O well I ken
Him playing fast and loose;
Cease F—, the prey will ne'er be thine,
Corinna's not a goose.
See last, the man by heay'n design'd
To make Corinna blest'd:
To ev'ry virtuous act inclin'd,
All patriot in his breast.
He wou'd the fair with manly sense,
And, flattery apart,
By dint of sterling eloquence
Subdu'd Corinna's heart.
She gave her hand—but, lest her hand,
So given, should prove a curse,
The priest omitted by command,
For better and for worse.

ON A DETRATOR.

MISTAKEN wretch, industrious to
 defame [name!]
With lies thy neighbour, and asperse his
Unmov'd I suffer thy reviling tongue,
Then least injurious, when it most would
 wrong;

Whose praise or blame by contraries are too
Like crabs whose motion contradicts the
 look:

In harmless slander may'st thou persevere
But, on thy life, malicious praise forbear
Lest bent on vengeance, for thy wrong
 on me,

I next proceed to say the truth of thee.

W. GR—NE, Tryon

The Microcosm, translated from Claudius
By the same.

AS Jove beheld, express'd in glass, appear
The wond'rous system of the starry
 sphere; [on his
With words of laughter, from his throne
He thus accosts his brethren of the sky:
Behold these mortals, beings of an hour,
Burlesque the labours of Almighty Pow'r
The laws of heav'n, the secrets of
 pole,

This prying thief with artful search has stole
A secret soul informs the starry fires,
The whole machine an active pow'r inspire
A circling sun his annual course pursues,
A little moon her monthly form renews
Audacious man, exulting in his pride,
Now wields a world his own, and his own
 stars does guide!

What wonder then Salmoeneus should presume
To mimic thunder, and the God assume
We now behold a new creation plann'd,
And worlds arising from a mortal hand.

An Imitation of the 22d ODE in the
Book of HORACE.

GOOD magistrates, who ne'er preter
Their neighbour's morals to amend
Dear R—n, take my word,
Of mobs need never be afraid;
Nor ask th' unnecessary aid
Of blunderbuss or sword:
Whether in alehouse room they meet,
Stiffed with smoke, and stink, and heat,
T' enforce militia bill;
Or shiv'ring in a church-yard stand,
To teach their new elected band,
The distant foe to kill.

Lately a mob, as grim and fell,
As ever pour'd from Clerkenwell,
To fire my house intended:
Fearless, unarm'd, without a guard,
I met, and ask'd 'em in the yard,
If any I'd offended?

If any fin'd, who drank, or swore—
From me, if any bawd or whore
Had marks of whipcord on her?
Before I'd finish'd half my speech,
There was not one, but turn'd his breech
And cry'd, God bless your honour!

Send me to Yorkshire's northern soil,
Where spits, and forks, the country spoil
And knights are sore dismay'd;
No vote of mine produc'd this fright,
My conscience tells me, I was right,
I'm therefore not afraid.

And thro' Bedford's red-hot plain,
 These fierce militia furies reign,
 And all with terror swell;
 The dang'rous rout I'd not refuse,
 For all defence from reds, or blues,
 But laugh, and d—n the B—ll.

*HUMOURS of an ELECTION ENTERTAINMENT, from a Poetical Description of
 Mr. HUGARTH'S ELECTION PRINTS.*

BEHOLD the festive tables set,
 The candidates, the voters met!
 And lo, against the wainscot plac'd,
 A escutcheon, with three guineas grac'd!
 The motto, and the crest explain,
 Which way the gilded bait to gain.
 William's mangled portrait tells
 What rage in party-bosoms dwells;
 And here the banner speaks the cry
 Of liberty and loyalty.
 He scratches dignify his face,
 The tipsy barber tells his case;
 How well he for his honour fought!
 How many dev'lish knocks he got!
 He's forc'd to carry on the joke,
 'Tisquire's just blinded with the smoke;
 He gives his hand (for all are free)
 To one that's cunninger than he:
 A smart cockade, and waggish laugh,
 He thinks himself more wise by half.
 Crispin, and his blouzy Kate,
 Kick the other candidate!
 With joy he feels her head to lug!
 I dare my Katy! coaxing Pug!
 Who is this pray?—Abel Squatt—
 What has the honest Quaker got?
 He presents for each voter's lady,
 To make their int'rest sure and steady:
 Fight and well their benours know
 What things the petticoat can do.
 Loud sounds now grate the ear,
 A fiddler's hir'd to raise the cheer;
 A fiddling Nan brisk scrapes her strings,
 A Trombo's bass loud echoing rings;
 A Sawney's haggpipes squeaking trill
 For the King, or what you will.
 He can charm the savage breast,
 And quell the fiercest rage to rest;
 Sawney's face bespeaks it plain
 That vermin don't regard the strain;
 A creature, well to Scotchmen known,
 He nips him by the collar bone:
 A luckless louse! in ambush lie,
 By St. Andrew, you must die!
 He's vers'd in men and manners! tell
 How parsons always eat so well!
 And they the spirit from the gown,
 And so many plate-fulls down?
 He is o'er with all the rest,
 The parson and parson still contest:
 A thousand!—Lay the bett—
 And are on the parson yet:
 The black-gown wins the day!—
 The oyster, with oysters, dies away!—
 He don't exult so fast,
 'Tis noble to the last;
 With still waters at the dish;
 And still holds the fav'rite fish:

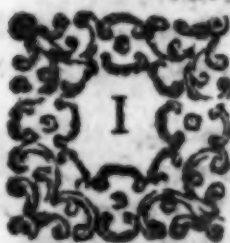
Bleed him the barber-surgeon wou'd;
 He breathes a vein, but where's the blood?
 No more it flows its wonted pace,
 And chilly dew's spread o'er his face:
 The parson sweats; but be it told,
 His sweat is more from heat than cold:
 "Bring me the chafing-dish!" he cries;
 'Tis brought; the sav'ry fumes arise:
 "My last tit-bit's delicious—so;
 "Can oysters vie with venison?"—No.
 Behold, thro' sympathy of face,
 (In life a very common case)
 His lordship gives the fidler wine!
 "Come, brother Chinny! yours and mine:"
 And o'er a pretty girl, confess,
 The alderman, see! toasts—the best.
 Ye hearty cocks! who feel the gout,
 Yet briskly push the glass about,
 Observe, with crutch behind his chair,
 Your honest brother Chalkstone there!
 His phiz declares he seems to strain;
 Perhaps the gravel gives him pain:
 But be it either that or this,
 One thing is certain—He's at p—fs.
 A wag, the merriest in the town,
 Whose face was never meant to frown,
 See, at his straining makes a scoff,
 And, singing, takes his features off!
 While clowns, with joy and wonder, stare,
 "Gad zookers! Roger, look ye there!"
 The busy clerk the taylor plies,
 "Vote for his honour, and be wise:
 "These yellow-boys are all your own!"
 But he, with puritanic tone,
 Cries, Satan! take thy bribes from me;
 Why this were downright perjury!
 His wife, with all-sufficient tongue,
 For rage and scandal glibly hung,
 Replies, thou blockhead! gold refuse!
 When here's your child in want of shoes!
 But hark! what uproar strikes the ear?
 Th' opposing mob, incens'd, draw near:
 Their waving tatter'd ensigns see!
 Here liberty and property;
 A labell'd Jew up-listed high;
 There marry all, and multiply.
 These, these, are patriotick scenes!
 But not a man knows what he means.
 The jordan strives their zeal to cool,
 With added weight of three-legg'd stool:
 But all in vain; and who can't eat,
 Now fall out the foe to meet.
 For glory be the battle try'd;
 Huzza! my boys, the yellow side!
 Observe the loyal work begin,
 And stones and brickbats enter in!
 That knocks a rusick vet'ran down;
 This cracks the secretary's crown;
 His minute-book, of special note,
 For ev'ry sure, and doubtful vote,
 Now tumbles; ink the table dyes,
 And backward poor Pill-Garlick lies.
 The butcher, one who ne'er knew dread,
 A surgeon turns for t'other's head;
 His own already broke and bound,
 Yet with *pro patria* deck'd around.
 Behold what wonders gin can do,
 External and internal too!

He thinks a plaister but a jest;
 All cure with what they like the best;
 Pour'd on, it sooths the patient's pain;
 Pour'd in, it makes him fight again.
 His toes perchance pop out his shoe,
 Yet he's a patriot through and through;
 His lungs can for his party roar,
 As loud as twenty men, or more.
 Ye courtiers! give your Broughton praise;
 The hero of your *'leven days*

'Tis his to trim th' opposers round,
 And bring their standard to the ground.
 The waiting boy, astonish'd, eyes
 What gin the new-ruin'd quack applies
 And fills a tub; that glorious punch
 May make amends for blow and hunch
 But stop, my lad, put in no more,
 For t'other side are near the door;
 Nor will their conscience deem it sin,
 To guzzle all, if once they're in.

Monthly Chronologer.

FRIDAY, February 23.



IN the evening between seven and eight o'clock, Mrs. Walker, wife of the late Mr. Leonard Walker, timber merchant, of Rotherhithe, was barbarously murdered at her own house, by Mary Edmondson, her niece, about twenty years of age. The particulars are as follow: Mrs. Walker sent into Yorkshire the beginning of the winter, for this niece to come and live with her as a companion, but her behaviour not answering her aunt's expectation, her aunt told her she should go to some good service as soon as the spring came on. A fortnight before the murder, the niece, at night, went into the yard, and made a noise by throwing down the washing-tubs, and then run in and told her aunt, that four men had broke into the yard; but upon alarming the neighbours none could be found. This fatal evening the niece went backwards and made the same noise as before, and the deceased missing her niece some time, and hearing a noise, went backwards to call assistance; upon which her niece, who had hid herself, seized her aunt, and with a case knife immediately cut her throat, and she died in a few minutes; her niece then dragged her out of the wash-house into the parlour, took her aunt's watch from her side, some silver spoons, and the bloody knife, and hid them under the water-tub; her apron being soaked with blood, she put under the copper, and put on a clean one; and then, to hide her guilt, cut her own wrists across, and went out and cry'd, her aunt was murdered by four men, who gag'd her, and, in endeavouring to save her aunt, they cut her across her wrists. But the gentlemen in the neighbourhood having a strong suspicion of her being the person, they secured her, and upon examination, she confessed the fact. The coroner's inquest brought in their verdict wilful murder against her, upon which she was committed to the New Goal in Southwark.

SATURDAY, 24

The cargoes of a large number of ships, taken by men of war and privateers, being proved to be French property, condemned, at a court of Admiralty and Doctor's Commons.

Notice was given from the War Office, that, for the future, whoever intended to purchase a commission in the army, should first inform himself at the said office, whether the commission, for which he is intended, may be sold with the king's leave: in all instances, where it shall be found any money, or other consideration, has been given for a commission, not openly told the leave of his majesty, the person obtaining such commission will be supereded.

SATURDAY, March 3.

Admiralty office. Commodore Keppel returned from the coast of Africa, to head, with his majesty's ships *Torbay* guns, *Nassau* 64, *Fougeux* 64, and *Dur* 63, having parted with the *Prince Edward* sea, which was separated from the rest of the squadron, and since has brought to Portsmouth a French prize named the *Ciril*, of between 2 and 300 tons burthen, bound from St. Domingo to Bayonne, laden with coffee, indigo, &c. which it is imagined she will turn out a very valuable prize.

General Abercrombie arrived at Portsmouth, in the *Kensington* man of war, from North-America.

Four houses were consumed by fire in Fenchurch-street.

MONDAY, 5.

Admiralty office.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Samuel H. of his Majesty's Ship the *Vestal*, Gun, and 200 Men, to Mr. Cleveland, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated at Spithead March 2, 1759.

Being stationed at day-light four miles a head of admiral Holmes (see p. 10) to look out, on the 21st inst, about 10 o'clock in the morning, 200 leagues

lizard, I saw a sail bearing S. S. E. to the windward, and gave chase. I discovered the chase to be an of which I made the signal to the as I did immediately after, that of able to speak with her. At ten minutes past two, I began to engage the Bel- frigate, commanded by the count of Amoir, of 32 guns, within half musket- and continued a close action till near when she struck, having only her fore- standing, without yard or topmast, soon after went away, being much ed. The Trent chased at the same did, and then was not more than miles to leeward; and when I began ge, she was out of sight from our ant-mast's head, tho' she chased le time, and the weather very clear, full four miles from me when she struck; the loss of whom I cannot ascertain, the accounts of the pri- differ so widely, and I can get no roll of equipage; but it was very at the Vestal's lieutenant found more dead upon the decks when he took e, and they themselves own to have overboard 10 or 12, which, with now living, being 180, make the that were on board, at the begin- of the action, upwards of 220, as I carefully informed myself from the and other of the officers. On the his majesty, were five killed, and 22 ed. As soon as I brought too, after my struck, all the top-masts fell over t, being much shot, and having no to support them: The lower masts likewise have gone, had not the wea- been very fine indeed; and with all ing I could give the mainmast, it not bear other than a jury-yard, I was likewise under a necessity of upon the foremast. In this situation majesty's ship, and her prize, I myself obliged to bear up for Eng- specially as the wind shifted in the the S. W. which I hope their lord- will approve. Not being able to put in the water, but by launching her side, by which a cutter was sunk I desired capt. Lindsay to stay by exchange a part of the prisoners, he did; but having made room for on board the Vestal, by noon, next Lindsay took his leave, in order the admiral. The Belona sailed unique the 16th of January in y, accompanied with another fri- the same force, and the Florissant, by his majesty's squadron, under mand of commodore Moore, being land. The commodore did not that morning, and had all the ded by the evening near Point The three French ships were chased of Mr. Moore's squadron. The t clear by superiority of sailing; 1759.

but does not know how it fared with her companions, having never seen either of them since. See p. 145. [Capt. Hood, on his arrival in London, had the honour to be presented to his majesty, and to kiss his hand.]

FRIDAY, 9.

Sandford corn-mills, near Hurst, in Berks, were consumed by fire; damage 1500l.

At a sessions of Admiralty, at the Old-Bailey, Nicholas Wingfield and Adams Hyde, were capitally convicted; Thomas Kent, Thomas Wingfield, Thomas Lewis, and John Hyre, acquitted. Dr. Hay, one of the commissioners of the Admiralty, and his majesty's advocate general, sat as judge of the court, in the room of Sir Thomas Salusbury, whose lady is dead; Mr. Justice Wilmot, and Mr. Justice Noel, and several doctors of the civil law, were upon the bench. The prosecutions were carried on at the expence of the crown, in order to vindicate the honour of the nation; and the council in support of the indictments were the attorney and solicitor general, Mr. Gould, Dr. Bettsworth, Mr. Hufsey, and Mr. Nash. Mr. Stowe, and two other gentlemen, were for the prisoners. It appeared upon the trials, that Nicholas Wingfield and Adams Hide, the masters of two privateer cutters, had feloniously and practically boarded the ship *De Reisende Jacob*, assaulted Jurgen Muller, the master thereof, and robbed him of 20 casks of butter, value 20l. on Aug. 11, 1758. Tho. Wingfield and Tho. Kent were acquitted, because no evidence appeared against them that could affect them, in relation to the fact. Thomas Lewis and John Hyre were indicted for piratically and feloniously boarding and robbing the ship *Two Brothers*, commanded by Klaus Henderiks Swardt, of five fats of indigo, value 100l. on Nov. 17, 1758. But as there was the strongest and most corroborating proof that they were not at sea on that day, nor could possibly be guilty of the fact, they were acquitted.

SATURDAY, 10.

Joseph Halfey was tried for the murder of Daniel Davidson on the high seas, about 100 leagues from Cape Finisterre, found guilty, and immediately sentenced to the usual punishment of such crimes. The court afterwards passed sentence on the forementioned convicts, and then adjourned.

The ship which Halfey (who was but 23 years of age) commanded, during the illness, and after the death of capt. Gallop, sailed from Jamaica in July last, in company with a large fleet, under convey of two men of war, one of which was the *Sphinx*. So n after they left Jamaica, the ship proving leaky, they were obliged to keep one hand at work constantly at the pump. Davidson being sickly, and not able to clear the ship during his half hour, Halfey not only compelled him to pump till he had cleared it, but pump his [Halfey's] half hour besides.

Soon after, Halsey put the ship's crew to short allowance of water and bread, giving three quarts to the hands that were well and five pounds of bread each, and but one quart to the sick and five pounds of bread between two. He was continually beating Davidson, who desired to be sent on board one of the men of war, in exchange for one of their hands, which Halsey refused, saying he would torment him a little further before he should have any relief, and that he had no cloaths fit to go on board the man of war to make the request, and refused the offer made by two masters of vessels, that had come on board, to lend him cloaths. Some time after, Davidson, tired with being so much beat, and wanting necessaries, threw himself overboard; which Halsey seeing, went over after him, and brought him on board again, saying, he should not think to get off so, and he would have a little more tormenting of him yet. And the day before he died tied him up to the shrouds for an hour, and beat him unmercifully; and afterwards struck him on the breast with a pitch-mop, and beat him off the quarter-deck; after which he was helped down below, and was found dead the next day. Another bill of indictment was found against him for the murder of John Edwards, by striking him with a hand-spike on his breast, belly, &c. of which he languished and died; but being convicted of the other murder, he was not tried for that fact.

At the same sessions capt. William Lugen was tried for the murder of a Black infant: He had sailed upon the slaving trade from Bristol, and had taken in about 200 Blacks upon the coast of Africa, and was carrying them to Carolina, among whom was a woman with a young child. The woman, in the voyage, happened to die of a flux, and the child being very ill of that distemper, the crew belonging to the ship very naturally committed the care of the poor infant to the people of its own colour; but they, like true savages, handed it upon deck, and refused to admit it amongst them; their reason was, because they believed the distemper to be infectious, and dreaded it as we do a plague. The infant, then, in a very miserable condition, lying exposed to the broiling heat of the sun, and in the agonies of death (for the surgeon declared it could not live the day out) the captain ordered it to be thrown overboard. The captain appeared to be a man of great humanity in other respects, tho', in this instance, he seems to have forgot the tenderness of his nature, and, as the court very justly observed, took upon himself to determine upon a case of life, which Providence alone could only decide. He was however acquitted, as there could be no premeditated malice in the case.

The inside of an house in George-street, York buildings, was consumed by fire, and an adjoining one damaged.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

Joseph Halsey, who had been respited then, was carried from Newgate to Execution Dock, where he was executed ten o'clock, pursuant to his sentence, the 10th day.) He behaved, whilst under condemnation, with great intrepidity and resolution, always persisting in his innocence; which he did to the last; and fore could not be persuaded to the death; but, when the warrant came he gave up all hope, and with great submission submitted to his fate, tho' desirous of life. His body was afterwards brought to Surgeons Hall.

THURSDAY, 15.

A house in Kent-street was blown down by which accident a woman and two children were killed, and four other miserably bruised.

FRIDAY, 23.

His majesty was pleased to reprieve, for transportation for life, the two malefactors condemned at the last sessions at the Old Bailey, viz. Thomas Clary, for horsestealing, and Robert Costello, for a private robbery. The said sessions, which ended Monday, two were sentenced to be transported for years, 15 for seven years, and one whipped.

The following bills received the assent, by commission, viz. The bill to demnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices.—For the better provision of his majesty's marine forces on shore.—For punishing mutiny and sedition, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.—For the easier and speedy recovery of small debts in the borough of Southwark.—For establishing a nightly watch in the borough of Southwark.—The corn bill.—The sinking fund bill.—And several other publick and private bills.

WEDNESDAY, 27.

Wingfield and Hyde were executed pursuant to their sentence (see p. 161.)

The society of merchants and inland ships having received information that several neutral ships have been plundered of their cargoes by pretended English privateers, have renewed their reward of a hundred pounds for detecting and bringing all such pirates, over and above the reward offered by the lords of the Admiralty.

Mr. Osmond Cooke has purchased the place of city marshal for 1750l.

List of the forces at Guadaloupe: General Hopson, commander in chief; Major-general Barrington, Arms; Major-general Haldane. Third regiment, Old Fourth, Durore's.—Sixty first, E. Sixty-third, Watson's.—Sixty-fourth, Barrington's.—Sixty-fifth, Armiger's.—800 marines.

The two gold medals, given annually by his grace the duke of Newcastle, to the scholars of the university of Cambridge, for

learning, were adjudged to Mr. of Jesus college, and Mr. Cowper, of Christi college, batchelors of arts. The instances we have lately given, (p. 106.) of the forwardness of the may be added the following. In belonging to Mr. Moore, cooper, of Port-street, Worcester, there is an tree, the greatest part of which is blossom; and on the other trees are apricots, some larger than filberds, full as large as common nuts.

An entertainment given by the master of Talbot Inn, at Ripley, in Surry, on Tuesday last, to twelve of his neighbours, inhabitants of the said parish, the whole amounted to one thousand seven years: What is still more remarkable, one of the company is the mother of twelve children, the youngest of which is sixty; she has within this fortnight walked to Guildford and back again, in twelve miles in one day: Another worked as a journeyman with his master (a shoemaker, who dined with him) nine years: They all enjoyed their health, and not one made use of a crutch.

At assizes at Cambridge, two persons capitally convicted, one of whom was reprieved: At York four, two of whom were reprieved: At Bedford two; but reprieved: At Winchester ten: At Hertford two of whom were reprieved: At London four, one of whom was reprieved: At London was a maiden assize: At Oakham, for murder, who was executed according to his sentence: At Worcester one, reprieved: At Thetford two, one of whom was reprieved: At Salisbury five: At Chester two: At Derby one, for murder, who was executed according to his sentence: At Nottingham three.

Several persons of distinction at Bath lately received anonymous letters, threatening their lives in case they did not send sums of money in particular parts of the city; his majesty has been pleased to grant his most gracious pardon to any persons concerned therein, who shall discover their accomplices; and the corporation of Bath promise a reward of one hundred pounds to any person making such discovery. On Feb. 28. The 24th instant, at about eight at night, was felt at Leskeard, in Cornwall, a slight shock of an earthquake, which extended north and south six miles, and about four leagues east and west; it was a vibratory motion, and continued for two or three seconds. George Thomas, apprehensive of what it was, went out to observe the air, and saw multitudes of blood red rays converging from all parts of the heavens to one dark point, but without any sensible body. This phenomenon disappeared in 15 minutes. [Great damage done on March 10, in Cornwall, by a storm.] A man, who was lately driving a waggon in Sheepscorn Field, near Ciren-

cester, in Gloucestershire, perceiving one of the hinder wheels to sink very deep in the ground, examined the place, and found the wheel broke a large stone urn, in which was a large quantity of old Roman copper coin; and, upon digging farther, two more urns were discovered near the same spot full of coin of the same metal. The word GALLIENVS appears in legible characters upon several of the pieces.

On the 29th instant, capt. Elliot, of the *Æolus* frigate, of 30 guns, in company with the *Isis*, took the *Minion*, a French frigate of 20 guns and 142 men, one of four frigates which were convoying a fleet of 33 merchant ships, off the Isle of Rhee.

Thirteen persons were drowned on Feb. 24, by the oversetting of a wherry on its passage from Southampton to Heath. Thirteen persons soon after, also, perished as they were going from Poole to Ower, in Dorsetshire, in the passage-boat.

Prince George Charles Emilius, the posthumous son of the late prince royal of Prussia, died on the 15th instant, aged 14 weeks. (See our last Vol. p. 650.)

According to letters from Philadelphia, general Forbes hath left at Fort Duquesne 200 of the Pennsylvania troops, and a proportionable number of Virginians and Marylanders to protect the country. He hath also built a blockhouse and a sawmill upon the Kiskemonitas near Loyal-Hanning; which will be of the utmost consequence to Pennsylvania.

A very tragical affair happened some time ago at St. Eustatia: A Negro, who was at work in a ship in the harbour, having some words with a person (a white) in his passion stabbed him; upon which another Negro told him that he would certainly be put to death, and that if he had killed twenty they could do no more to him: Whereupon the fellow, in a fit of desperation, immediately jumped overboard and swam to shore, with his knife in his hand, and the first person he met with happened to be a poor English sailor, whom the villain instantly cut across the belly, so that his bowels appeared: This done, he in a moment ran into a woollen-draper's shop, and stabbed a young fellow who was sitting behind the counter; he then ran into the street, and desperately wounded one or two others. By this time the people were greatly alarmed; but the knife the fellow had being very large, and he so desperate, every body shunned him: The governor offered a reward to any who would take him alive, and a sailor undertook it, armed with a musket; but if he found it impracticable he was to shoot him. The Negro, who was then at the wharf side, alone, saw him coming, and met him with great resolution; he made an essay to stab the sailor, by giving a sudden leap upon him, but the sailor avoided it, and struck at him with the butt end of the musket and broke his arm; upon which, with

with great intrepidity, he got the knife into his other hand, and made another push at the sailor, but with as little success as the former, and by another blow he was (with the assistance of some other persons who had gathered about him) secured alive. He was immediately brought to trial, and condemned, and the next day hung upon a gibbet, in irons, alive; where he continued, in the greatest agonies, and shrieking in the most terrible manner, for near three days. His greatest cry was, "Water, Water, Water;" it being in extreme hot weather, and the sun full upon him.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Feb. 19. **F** FRANCIS Turner Blithe, of Shrewsbury, Esq; was married to Miss Martha Forrester, of Do hill, with a fortune of 10,000l.

20. Right Hon. the earl of Dunmore, to lady Charlotte Stewart, daughter of the earl of Galloway.

John Webb, Esq; to Miss Salvin, of Easingwold, in Yorkshire.

John Thompson, Esq; to Miss Jenny Ross, of Ingatestone, in Essex.

March 10. Henry Shiffner, Esq; to Miss Jackson, of Pontrylas, in Herefordshire.

12. Charles Dalbiack, of Spittle-square, Esq; to Miss Devisme.

15. Samuel Shore, jun. of Broadfield, in Yorkshire, Esq; to Miss Offley.

John Sutton, Esq; to Miss Chadwick.

Richard Hill, of Eye, in Herefordshire, Esq; to Miss Caswall, of Orton, with a fortune of 10,000l.

20. Right Hon. the earl of Shaftesbury, to the Hon. Miss Mary Bouverie, second daughter of lord Folkestone.

Samuel Sainthill, Esq; to Miss Scott, daughter of alderman Scott.

— Drinkwater, of Hedley-court, in Surry, Esq; to Miss Foord.

Dr. Duncan, to lady Mary Tufton.

22. William Chapman, Esq; to Miss Newman, of Ham Abbey, in Essex.

March 2. Lady Romney was delivered of a son.

Lady of — Chetwoode, Esq; of a daughter.

12. — of John Barkley, Esq; of a son.

22. Mrs. Moss, of Broadstreet-buildings, of three sons.

DEATHS.

Feb. 9. **M**RS. Janet Cameron, daughter of Cameron, of Lochell, and relict of Grant, of Glenmoriston, aged 80. Two hundred persons descended from her own loins attended her funeral.

15. Rev. Henry Thomas, in the commission of the peace for Brecknockshire.

28. Mr. Thomas Astley, of Enfield, late an eminent bookseller, and one of the court of assistants of the company of Stationers.

March 1. Right Hon. lord George Bentinck, member for Malmesbury, a major-ge-

neral and colonel of a regiment of

3. William Brookland, Esq; recorder of town clerk of Windsor.

5. Charles Craven, of Stepney, Esq;

6. Richard Partridge, Esq; aged thirty years agent to Philadelphia, Island. &c.

7. Lady of Sir Thomas Salusbury judge of the high court of Admiralty. Right Hon. lady Ann Wallop, daughter of the earl of Portsmouth.

9. Mr. Hugh Rossiter, one of the masters of this city.

Mrs Price, sister of lord Barrington Arthur Hyde, of Hyde's Lodge Cork, in Ireland, Esq;

10. Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh, Bart. John Codrington, Esq; brother William Codrington, Bart.

13. Henry Harrison, Esq; vice-chancellor of the blue.

14. Samuel Barker, of Lyndon, in Lincolnshire, Esq; aged 73.

Miss Lawson, a maid of honour princess dowager.

17. Right Hon. the lady dowager countess Torrington, mother of the viscount and of the Hon. John Byng page to his majesty: She was first the bed-chamber to the princess dowager.

Mr. Sexton, surgeon, well known for his small-pox powders.

18. Dr. John Robinson, warden of All Souls college, Oxford.

Mr. John Sleorgen, partner with man and Harwood, eminent brewer in Shoreditch.

19. James Spedding, Esq; high sheriff of Cumberland.

20. Mr. James Henshaw, of Tower, who had been above 40 years an admiral of the officers of the Navy.

Samuel Wells, of Ledbury, in Herefordshire, Esq;

Samuel Drake, of Wymondham, in Norfolk, Esq;

Sir Richard Manningham, Knt. and

Mr. Wallis, an eminent stationer in Poultry.

24. Lieutenant-general Hawley, governor of Portsmouth, and colonel of the regiment of dragoons, aged 80.

26. Thomas Woodford, of Chertsey, in Surry, Esq;

Lieutenant-general Edward Wolfe, colonel of the 8th regiment of foot.

27. Sir Cordell Firebrace, Bart. of Suffolk.

Lately, the Hon. Michael Ward, one of the justices of the court of King's Bench in Ireland.

Mr. John Bristoe, of Griefdale, in Cumberland, aged 101.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Samuel Hunter, B. A. was presented to the rectory of Lynton, in Wiltshire. — Mr. Hicks, to the rectory of

in Monmouthshire. — Mr. Shep-
the rectory of Upton, in Stafford-
Mr. Clerk, to the rectories of St.
Wardrobe, and St. Anne Black-
Mr. Butler, to the vicarage of Gat-
Leicestershire. — John Barnardiston,
to the living of Fulmerstone cum
ing, in Norfolk. — Mr. Haines, to the
of Hartcup, in Gloucestershire. — Mr.
to the vicarage of Brading, in De-
— John Carey, B. A. to the rec-
Brunckley, in Cheshire. — Mr. More-
to the vicarage of Budefsdale, in Sussex.
Hutchins, to the rectory of Stoke, in
shire. — Mr. Groves, to the vica-
Helmley, in Yorkshire. — John Tat-
A. to the rectory of Dunwich, in
shire. — Mr. Seth Banks, to the rec-
of All Saints, in Dorsetshire. — Mr.
to the vicarage of Edcote, in Hun-
shire. — Mr. Bond, to the rectory of
bourne-Morey, in Wiltshire. — Mr.
chosen chaplain of Mordaunt col-
Mr. Gardiner, lecturer of Chelsea. —
abbey, Sunday lecturer of St. Laurence
etc. — Mr. Sandisford, Thursday morn-
ing lecturer of St. Laurence Jury, &c.
dispensation passed the seals, to enable
Mills, M. A. to hold the rectories of
way and Sulkston, in Derbyshire. — To
Thomas Marshall Jordan, M. A. to
the rectory of Barming, in Kent, with
vicarage of Iden, in Sussex. — To enable
under Cornwall, M. A. to hold the
vicarage of Yeldham with the rectory of
Ham Sible, in Essex. — To enable
Cardale, D. D. to hold the rectory
vicarage of Rothley,
shire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.
Whitehall, March 14. Archibald Paterson, Esq; is appointed captain of a company in the 14th regiment of foot.— Augustus Elliot, Esq; colonel of a regiment of light arm'd cavalry, to be forthwith raised: And Henry, earl of Pembroke, lieutenant-colonel of the said regiment.
—, March 24. Sir Ellis Cunliffe, of Liverpool, Knt, is promoted to the dignity of a baronet.— John Kelley, doctor in medicine, appointed professor of physick in the University of Oxford.

From the rest of the Papers.

Mr. Saxby, Esq; was appointed collector of the duties of scavage and package for the City of London.—Paul Field, Esq; was appointed judge of the sheriffs court, in the room of Edward Williams, Esq; deceased. Mr. Akenfide, physician of St. Thomas's Hospital, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Keane.—Robert Nettleton, Esq; governor; and Robert Dingley, Esq; an assistant of the same company. — Dr. Russell, elected physician of St. Thomas's Hospital.

Noel Furry, Esq; appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 51st regiment of foot. — Joseph Gabbett, Esq; lieutenant colonel, and Henry Williams, Esq; major of Handa-lyde's foot. — Flower Mocher, Esq; lieutenant-colonel of the 3d regiment of dragoon guards. — Rich. Sloper, Esq; lieutenant. col. in the 1st reg. of dragoon guards. — John Hale, Esq; col. and Alexander Murray, Esq; lieutenant. col. in North-America, only. — Lord Rutherford captain of a company of invalids. — William Erskine, Esq; major to Elliot's light armed cavalry. — John Douglass, Esq; major to the royal North British dragoons. — Richard Davenport, Esq; major to the 10th regiment of dragoons. — Paul Pechell, Esq; major to the second troop of horse grenadier guards. — Thomas Shirley, Esq; major to Effingham's regiment of foot. — Hon. George Onslow, lieutenant-colonel and captain in the first regiment of foot guards.

В-КА-ТА.

JOHN Corlefs, of Warrington, grocer.
 Tho: Garnett, of Bishopgate-street, glass-seller.
 Jonathan Harris, of Hythe, taylor.
 William Hinton, of Cirencester, grocer.
 William Daniel, of Boeking, victualler.
 John Bondfield, of Tower-hill, dealer and chapman.
 Joseph Shaw and Isaac Misaubin, of Queen-street, wine-
 merchants.
 William Wilfon, of Bow-lane, silkman.
 John Carter, of Thames-street, cheesemonger.
 John Ayres, of Bicester, carrier.
 Samuel Hall, of Stoke, near Coventry, woollstapler.
 Benjamin Lloyd, of St. Ives, shopkeeper and dealer.
 John Smith, of Norwich, taylor and woollendrapier.
 Samuel Wilfon, of Orange-street, linendrapier.
 Samuel Curson, of Dearham, in Norfolk, grocer.
 George Karby, of Lyme Regis, grocer.
 John Cockle and James Cockle, of Lincoln, sellmon-
 gers and partners.
 John Simster, of Pope's Head Alley, vintner.
 Henry Appleton, of Cheapside, pewterer.
 William Oakley, of Whitechapel, scrivener.
 Arnold Middleton, of Birmingham, toy-maker.
 William Hopkins, of Westminster, carpenter.
 Thomas Cutty, of Alnwick, chapman.
 John Wallimott, of Bartholomew-close, hair-merchant.
 William Prall, of Brumpton, in Kent, rope-maker.
 George Weldon, late of Wandsworth, soap-maker.
 Robert Hill, of Evesham, linendrapier.
 Edw. Parry, of St. James's Westminster, snuff-maker.
 John Courtney, of Coventry, stuff-merchant.
 Richard Witherston, of the Minories, distiller.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Saturday, March 30, 1759.

Amsterdam 35 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ Uf. a 3 2 Usance.

Ditto at Sight 35.

Rotterdam 354.

Antwerp, no Price.

Hamburgh 36 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ufance.

Paris 1 Day's Date 30 7.

Ditto, 2 Usance 30 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Bourdeaux, ditto 30 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Cadiz 40 $\frac{1}{8}$.

Madrid 40 1/2.

Bilboa 39 $\frac{7}{8}$

Leghorn 50.
Naples 20. Price

Naples, no
Games 187

Genoa 48 0
Venice 60 2

Lithon ss. cd. 7 a 1.

Porto 64. 6d

Dublin 9

THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE
for March, 1759.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **D**emonstrations of Religion and Virtue, pr. 1s. Doddsley.
 2. The Authenticity of the Gospel History justified. By Dr. Campbell, 2 Vols. pr. 10s. Millar.
 3. An Address to the parishioners of Bridekirk, in Cumberland. By Mr. Bell, pr. 3d. Oliver.
 4. An Answer to Dr. Free's Remarks on Mr. Jones's Letter, pr. 6d. Cooper.
 5. Examination of Dr. Hutcheson's Scheme of Morality. By Dr. Taylor, pr. 1s. Fenner.
 6. Remarks on Dr. Warburton's Dedication to the Jews, pr. 1s. Johnston.
- PHYSICK, OPTICKS, BOTANY.**
7. A Treatise on the Gout. By Charles Martin, M. D. pr. 1s. Caſſon.
 8. A Cornelius Celsus of Medicine, translated by Dr. Grieve, pr. 6s. Wilson.
 9. A Treatise on the Eye, &c. By Dr. Portesfield, 2 Vols. pr. 12s. Millar.
 10. Exotick Botany. By Dr. Hill, pr. 2l. 12s. 6d. Baldwin.
 11. Origin and Production of proliſerous Flowers. By Dr. Hill, pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin.
- HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGE.**
12. The Ecclesiastical History of York-shire. By John Barton, M. D. Osborne.
 13. The History of England, under the House of Tudor. By Mr. Hume, 2 Vols. 4to. pr. 1l. 1s. Millar.
 14. Political and Satirical History of 1756 and 1757, pr. 7s. Scott.
 15. Lives of the principal Reformers, N^o I. pr. 1s. Pote.
 16. A Voyage to Senegal, &c. By Mr. Adanson, Nourse. (See p. 141.)
- POLITICKS, NATURAL HISTORY, TRADE.**
17. Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the ancient Republicks. By E. W. Montague, Esq; pr. 5s. Millar. (See p. 136.)
 18. A Letter to the Dutch Merchants in England, pr. 6d. Cooper.
 19. A Treatise of Captures in War. By R. Lee, Esq; pr. 4s. Sandby.
 20. Three Dialogues on the Navy, pr. 3s. 6d. Pote. (See p. 154.)
 21. A Plea for the Poor. By a Merchant, pr. 1s. Townſend.
 22. Treaty of Convention for Sick and wounded, pr. 1s. Millar.
 23. Causes of the Alienation of the Shawanese and Delawares, pr. 2s. Wilkie.
 24. Reflections on the present State of Affairs. at Home and Abroad, pr. 1s. 6d. Coote.
 25. Plain Reasons for removing a certain great Man, pr. 1s. Cooper. (See p. 119.)
 26. Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Natural History, &c. By Mr. Stillingfleet, pr. 3s. Doddsley. (See p. 154.)

27. The Analysis of Trade, &c. By Mr. Cantillon, pr. 5s. Woodgate and Brooks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. A British or Welsh English Dictionary. By Thomas Richards, pr. 6s. Dodd.
 29. Historical Law Tracts, 2 Vols. pr. 9s. Millar.
 30. Mr. Wilkes's general View of the Stage, pr. 5s. Coote.
 31. Observations on the genuine legal Sentence on the Portugal Conspirators. By Mr. Shirley, pr. 1s. Cooper.
 32. A full, clear, and authorized Account of the late Conspiracy and Attempt upon the Life of his most faithful Majesty, the Motives that led thereto, the Discovery of the Plot and Execution of the Conspirators, pr. 1s. 6d. Stevens.
 33. Proceedings on the Trials of the Conspirators in Portugal, pr. 1s. Cooper.
 34. Genuine Account of the late Secret Expedition to Martinico, &c. pr. 6d. Griffiths.
 35. Trial of Thomas Mitchell, an Impostor, pr. 3d. Cooper.
 36. News Readers Pocket-Book, pr. 2s. Newberry.
 37. Manual Exercise for the Dorsetshire Militia, pr. 1s. Shropshire.
 38. The general State of Education in the Universities. By Dr. Davis, pr. 1s. Cooper.
- POETICAL.**
39. A Pastoral Elegy, pr. 6d. Doddsley.
 40. Corinna vindicated, pr. 6d. (See p. 156.)
 41. The Death of Adonis. By J. Langhorne, pr. 6d. Griffiths.
 42. Cymbeline, altered from Shakespear. By Mr. Hawkins, pr. 1s. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher. (See p. 157.)
 43. The Election: A Poem, in four Cantos, pr. 1s. Caſſon. (See p. 159.)
 44. A Poem on the Winter Season. By T. Baker, pr. 6d. Caſſon.
- ENTERTAINMENT.**
45. The History of Portia, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Wilkie.
 46. The Bracelet, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Noble.
 47. The Juvenile Adventures of Miss Kitty F——r. Vol. I. pr. 3s. Smith.
 48. The History of the Countess of Dellwyn, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Millar.
 49. Abassai, an Eastern Novel, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Coote.
- SERMONS.**
50. Before the President, &c. of the London Hospital. By the Bishop of Norwich, pr. 6d. Woodfall.
 51. Before the Lords, Feb. 16. By the Bishop of St. Asaph, pr. 6d. Bathurst.
 52. Before the Commons, Feb. 16. By Dr. Green, pr. 6d. Dodd.
 53. Before the Lords, Jan. 30. By the Bishop of Bristol, pr. 6d. Whiston.
 54. At Christ-Church, Surry. By John Smith, pr. 6d. Hitch and Hawes.
 55. On the Death of the Princess of Orange. By Mr. Truſter, pr. 1s. Doddsley.

56. Sermons on Practical Christianity.
By Dr. Stebbing, pr. 5s. Townsend.
57. Preached on Feb. 18. By R. Winter,
pr. 6d. Buckland.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

ALTHOUGH none of the grand armies in Germany have as yet taken the field, yet the Prussians have, by detachments, begun the operations of the campaign. On the 23d ult. the Prussian major-general Wobernow marched, with 46 squadrons and 26 battalions, from Glogau in Silesia to enter Poland, by the way of Lissa; and as the prince Sulkowski, a Polish grandee, who had been very active against the Prussians, was then in his castle of Reussen, with a garrison of 230 men, the general, in his rout, attacked that castle, and not only obliged the prince to surrender, but sent him and his whole garrison prisoners to Glogau. From thence the general marched directly to Posna, where there was a large Russian magazine guarded by 2000 Cossacks, who retired upon the approach of the Prussians, and left the magazine as a prey to the latter. Another detachment of Prussians have assembled near Stolpe in Pomerania, under the generals Manteuffel and Plathen, and it is thought that these two detachments will join, in order to drive the Russians from the Vistula and the neighbourhood of Dantzick, which city has agreed to furnish the Russians, at a certain price, with a large quantity of saddles, bridles, boots, shoes, hats, &c. notwithstanding the remonstrance made against it by the Prussian resident, as being contrary to the neutrality they profess; but mercantile republics do not seem to look upon any sort of commerce, by which they can make a profit, as a breach of their neutrality.

On the west side likewise the Prussians have begun their operations; for on the 18th ult. a large detachment of their troops under general Knobloch, surprised and made themselves masters of Erfurth, from whence they spread themselves to Gotha, Eisenach, and Fulda, at all which places they raised as much ready money as the inhabitants could furnish them with, and for the additional contributions they demanded they took hostages, whom they carried to Saxe-Naumburg, together with all the forage and provisions they found in those places.

Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick has likewise, on his side, begun to open the campaign, of which we have an account as follows.

Munster, March 7. About the 28th past, the prince of Isenburgh, agreeable to the orders he had received, detached towards Vacha four battalions, with about 1000 dragoons, Hussars, and Chasseurs, under the command of major-general Urst. This detachment being assembled at Rhotenburg

the 28th of last month, fell unexpectedly, in the night between the 1st and 2d instant, upon the enemy's quarters, some of whom were taken, and the rest retired in the utmost confusion. Hirschfeld, Vacha, and all the Hessian bailiwicks, which the Austrians had taken possession of, were immediately evacuated. It is supposed that the enemy are retiring towards Meinungen, and that their heavy baggage has taken the rout towards Bamberg.

As the pope has granted the empress-queen of Hungary a bull for raising *ten per cent.* upon the revenues of all the ecclesiasticks within her dominions, in order to enable her to carry on the present war, the king of Prussia has most justly resolved to impose the same tax upon all the Popish ecclesiasticks within his dominions.

Paris, March 12. All the effects of the Jesuits in this kingdom are sequester'd till the eight millions they were condemned to pay to the heirs of a gentleman in the East-Indies (of whose effects they had fraudulently got possession) shall be discharged. It was owing to the remorse of one of those fathers that this affair came to light. This man being on his death-bed, to ease his conscience, sent notice to a member of the king's council, of the methods his brethren employed to appropriate to themselves this immense fortune, the interest of which, ever since they have had possession, will at least double the sum.

On the 5th ult. all the estates and effects of the Jesuits in the kingdom of Portugal were sequester'd, since which they have begun to make an inventory of all the estates, moveable and immoveable, money, jewels, &c. of that society, each of whom is allowed but 10 sols a day for his subsistence; and they have even already begun to sell some of their effects by auction, and to let some of their land estates to farm, tho' none of these proceedings have as yet been authorized by any bull from Rome.

Leghorn, Feb. 17. We learn from Corsica, that the malecontents having seized the lieutenant Mancino, a famous Partisan of the republick of Genoa, who had cut them out a great deal of work, they hanged him up within sight of Bastia, with an inscription upon his breast, denoting him to be an enemy to the country. The commissary of the republick, by way of reprisal, would have hanged one of the malecontents that was prisoner at Bastia, but Paoli, their general, found means to save his life, by assuring the commissary, that if he carried things to that extremity, two Genoese officers, which he had in his custody, should undergo the same fate.

In our Magazine for 1758, p. 654, we gave an account of the famous arrêt or resolution of the evangelical body at the diet of Ratisbon, to which several princes have since acceded; and on the 6th ult. an imperial decree of commission was carried to the

the dictature against that resolution, wherein it is said, among other things, " That the Imperial court could not deliberate farther about getting its declarations executed, concerning the affair of the Ban, without infringing the 20th article of the election capitulation : That the invalidity of the evangelic body's resolution is manifest : That the electors of Brandenburg and Brunswick, the dukes of Saxe-Gotha and Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, and the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, are the very persons that disturb the empire ; and as this is an affair in which themselves are concerned, it is evident that they are not qualified to concur in a resolution of that nature : That moreover, the number of the other states that have acceded thereto, is very small. Therefore, the emperor cannot but consider the resolution in question, as an act whereby the general peace of the empire is disturbed, both by the parties that have incurred the Ban, and by the states that have joined them, in order to support and favour them in their frivolous pretensions. That his Imperial majesty dares to flatter himself that the other electors, princes, and states of the empire, will vote the said resolution to be null and of no force, and never suffer a small number of states, and adherents to, and abettors of the disturbers of the empire's tranquillity, to prejudice the rights and prerogatives of the whole Germanic body ; to abuse the name of the associated estates of the confessions of Augsborg, in order to cram down by force a *factum* entirely repugnant to the constitution of the empire ; to deprive their co-estates of the right of voting freely, and thereby endeavour to subvert totally the system of the Germanic body."

This commissorial decree was preceded by a rescript from the emperor to the Imperial Protestant cities, requiring them to retract their accession to the resolution of the evangelic body : But they will not recede from it, tho' this accession, in strictness of formality, is quite inconsistent with their former accession to the resolutions of the diet against the king of Prussia.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

AS the reverend Mr. Spence has favoured the publick with the life of R. Hill, the learned taylor of Bucks ; but has taken very little notice of his present wife ; your inserting the following lines will inform your readers of something very remarkable of her family and kindred : For she of herself may truly say :

My husband's my uncle, my father's my brother,

I also am sister unto my own mother ;

I am sister and aunt to a brother call'd Ned,
Who is idle and poor, and makes shoes for his bread.

Four children I've got, and look for another
And am granny to one that was got by a brother ;

I've a daughter nam'd Phebe, whose sister I am,

My own brother's my son, his name it is Ned
This paradox, strange as it may be to you
The churchwardens of Bucks will assure you 'tis true.

I am your constant reader,

Buckingham,
March 10.

(See p. 82.)

S.

Many ingenious pieces, in prose and verse, received from our kind contributors are deferred to our next, for want of room particularly Mr. Weller's ode. The song to musick and minuet, also, in our next when the list of captures will be resumed. Notwithstanding the extraordinary addition of eight pages, which we have continued long, the variety of important matter that arises at this juncture renders this apology constantly necessary to those to whom we are so much obliged.

Some of our correspondents are desired to pay the postage of their letters, which they often omit. The Bad-man's Rant cannot be inserted ; in truth, we do not understand it : Therefore the sending the second part will be unnecessary.

B I L L S of Mortality, from Feb. 20, March 20.

Christened	{	Males	584	}	10
		Females	516		
Buried	{	Males	735	}	14
		Females	745		
Died under 2 Years old					
Between 2 and 5 —					
5 and 10 —					
10 and 20 —					
20 and 30 —					
30 and 40 —					
40 and 50 —					
50 and 60 —					
60 and 70 —					
70 and 80 —					
80 and 90 —					
90 and 100 —					

Buried	Within the Walls	—	—
	Without the Walls	—	—
	In Mid. and Surry	—	—
	City and Sub. Westminster	—	—

Weekly, Feb. 27 —

March 6 —

13 —

20 —

Decreased in the Burials this Month
Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6
Dr. 1s. 11d.